

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AS "SECOND-CLASS MATTER."

Vol. XXXIX.

New York and Chicago, August 22, 1908.

No. 8.

**TAKING UP TARIFF REVISION.**

The first move toward complying with the promise to take up the question of tariff revision in committee before the next session of Congress was made this week, when a meeting was held in Washington between members of the Senate and House Committees on Finance and Ways and Means to consider the modifications in the customs administrative act that have been prepared by the customs branch of the treasury.

Under instructions of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge, at the request of Senator Burrows, the customs officers of the department have prepared in detail a long line of regulations and decisions of the department and the courts affecting the customs administrative act, being in the nature of interpretations by the courts and the law officers of the provisions of existing law. These decisions and regulations are to be laid before the Congressional committees in order that opportunity may be afforded for a study of proposed changes in the law, to clarify existing statutes and make them more workable in conformity with present day practice in customs administrations.

In connection with these decisions and regulations, the customs officers have also prepared a series of recommendations for changes in the laws when the revision shall be undertaken, and these modifications will also be placed in the hands of the Senate and House committees.

**AMERICAN COMMISSION IN FRANCE.**

The American Tariff Commission, under the chairmanship of James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, after having been in session for several weeks with the French commission in Paris, has now reached the last stages of its labors. The next step will be the preparation by each commission of its answer to the requests of the other, after which there will be a joint meeting to exchange final views and proposals.

The commissioners are investigating the complaints of French and American exporters, and they have discussed generally the question of tariff relations between the two countries. Grounds have been laid for a future formal tariff treaty between America and France, but the consummation of such a treaty depends upon a change in the American tariff system by which reciprocal concessions can be given to foreign countries. In the meantime much practical good is expected to result from the frank talk of the commissioners regarding interpretation of existing laws.

**TAINT IN HAMS AND BACON****British View of "Sour Meat" Problem and Its Remedies**

By Loudon M. Douglas, Lecturer on the Meat Industry, Edinburgh College of Agriculture.

Although such vast quantities of hams and bacon are produced, there has been very little attempt to understand the actual processes which occur in the transforming of the fresh pork into the finished article. The process of curing has varied very little for centuries and the only difference between the present day system and that which was in vogue a century ago consists in using less salt than formerly; so that whereas cured meats at one time were heavily salted, they are now lightly salted—in order to produce what is called "mild cured bacon" or "mild cured hams."

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the mere dissolving of the salt, or any other ingredient which may be placed on the fresh meat, has the effect of "curing" the meat. It has no such effect, but really only prevents the development of the germs of putrefaction.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the germ which produces taint in meat has been isolated. We are indebted to Dr. Klein for accomplishing this result and his notes on the subject are of the most interesting character.

Dr. Klein states that his examination of the muscular tissues showed that they were more or less discolored. In very slightly tainted portions the color changed to a pale or dirty gray tint, while in strongly tainted portions the color approached dirty green and the microscopic examination of the muscles disclosed the fact that tyrosine was present. The origin of this crystalline nitrogenous product is somewhat obscure. It was discovered by Liebig in animal tissues and attributed by him to decomposition of the albuminous substances present.

The notable feature is that in the presence of taint a very powerful and objectionable odor emanates from the various joints. In the various specimens of tainted meats it was found that a species of microbe predominated everywhere and more especially in the parts which were highly tainted. These microbes exist in the form of cylindrical rods, only visible to the eye by means of a powerful microscope, but the same appearances occur throughout the connective and fatty tissues of the meat, and if the tissues are undisturbed the rods will present the appearance of being continuous, but very easily get broken up into short segments.

This particular microbe, which Dr. Klein

has named "*Bacillus Foedans*," is not possessed of the power of moving, such as is characteristic of many other germs, but must rely for its progress on gradual multiplication. This feature, therefore, explains why it aggregates in some parts more than in others. The microbe is incapable of growing freely in the air, or if it is exposed to oxygen (anaerobic), and it is also incapable of forming spores or seeds. Curious to say, also, the ordinary methods of culture of micro-organisms seem to be quite useless in this particular case, inasmuch as the usual media do not seem to support its growth. The principal characteristic, however, of the experiments which have been made is that while the germ grows in a substance like milk a most disagreeable odor is emitted.

**Germ Has No Injurious Effects.**

Subcutaneous injections in guinea pigs did not produce any local or general disease, thus showing that the germ has no injurious effects.

The facts which have been established in these investigations are very helpful in the process of curing. There can be no doubt that the germ is produced in meat from decomposition, which may be set up in several ways. If the meat is insufficiently chilled before the curing agents are used or if the animals have been slaughtered immediately after a journey in which they have been knocked about, then putrefaction will almost certainly occur. These germs, however, may be taken up in the curing cellar itself, and as they are so very small that some hundreds of thousands of them rest on the point of a needle, it will be understood that once they have obtained a location in a cellar they are apt to remain there.

I am of opinion, however, that the development of taint can be prevented by inhibiting the propagation of these germs by immediately pumping an antiseptic solution into the bacons and hams, and for this purpose I have found that the best antiseptic mixture consists of 55 lbs. of salt, 5 lbs. of saltpeter and 5 lbs. of dry antiseptic (boric acid). This mixture should be made up to 10 gallons with water, boiled and stirred till clear, then allowed to cool to the same temperature as the cellar.

I am familiar with the objections which

have been raised to the use of boric acid in any form, but they seem to me to be empirical to a large extent, and not possessing any real virtue—the result, in fact, of mere prejudice.

Such an inhibitory solution, if injected into bacon, enables decomposition as it proceeds to be controlled until the tissues become saturated with a solution of the curing agents. These curing agents consist generally of salt, saltpeter and a preservative in solution.

#### Keep Cellars Clean and Fresh.

I have found in many curing cellars that the liability to taint is greatest when the atmosphere is in a stagnant condition, and thus liable to encourage the propagation of moulds and similar organisms. And it is invariably the case that, when once taint attacks a cel-

lar, it is with the greatest possible difficulty that it can be eradicated without having recourse to strong measures.

The remedy is to clear out the cellar and, after closing up all the apertures, evaporate within it a strong volatile germicide. I have found one or two of these to be highly effective, and when evaporated they search into the crevices of the cellar and so destroy any germs which may be lurking there.

After this cleansing process has taken place it is a wise thing to limewash the roof and sides of the cellar, and I am inclined to think that this should be done at least once a year, as there is now available a machine which enables lime washing to be done very rapidly, and I think it ought to form an annual operation in all bacon establishments.

LOUBON M. DOUGLAS.

### Details of the Sour Meat Investigation

The question of "sour meats" is one of the greatest importance to the pork packing trade, and one which has interested and puzzled them for a long time. The condemnation of this class of goods by government inspectors is resulting in an immense annual loss to the packers. Investigations are now in progress in this country, both by the government and outside experts, to determine the cause of "souring" and the remedy therefor. The National Provisioner has fully discussed this question from time to time and has kept the trade in the United States informed as to the situation. The communication from Mr. Douglas, who is a recognized British authority on meat curing, is very timely and worthy of careful study.

The report which Mr. Douglas bases his discussion was made by E. Klein, M. D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Advanced Bacteriology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London, and it is a valuable addition to the literature of the question. For that reason The National Provisioner puts it on record for the benefit of the American trade. Dr. Klein first explains the nature of the cured products which he tested, and then goes on to discuss the results. The interesting part of his determination is that he states that the "germ" which causes the "souring" is harmless when consumed in food. He says:

I was requested by Mr. Alfred Marsh of Brierly Hill, Staffordshire, to investigate and to report upon the cause of taint which occasionally affects hams during the curing process. The results of this investigation in their essential points are described in the following. For permission to make this publication I have to offer my best thanks to Mr. Marsh. In Mr. Marsh's factory the hams undergo the "dry curing" only; i. e., they are treated with dry salt and saltpetre, which are applied repeatedly on the outer surface of the ham, no other method of salting, injection or pickling in fluid being used.

#### Character, Appearance and Distribution of the Taint.

The misured ham denotes its character by its distinctly putrid smell. Taking a ham that is markedly tainted and examining the muscular tissues, it will be seen that the muscles are more or less discolored; in slightly tainted portions the characteristic red tint of well cured muscle is changed to a pale or dirty gray tint, while in the strongly tainted parts the color varies between a dirty gray and dirty green. In the latter parts the muscular tissue is swollen and soft, more like a jelly.

Making a section through the tainted muscle and examining it under the microscope, the first change that attracts our attention is the presence of small linear clumps of crys-

tals—tyrosin crystals; number of such groups of tyrosin crystals are seen in the blood vessels in smaller and larger septa dividing and subdividing the muscular bundles, as also in the scant connective tissue between small groups of muscular fibres. The muscular fibres themselves appear without the normal transverse striation, are swollen, some are breaking down into particles of fibrilli and into granular matter, and contain numerous empty spaces—gas bubbles.

The presence of the tyrosin crystals and the structural alterations just described clearly indicate putrid decomposition of the proteid constituent muscle. Tested with litmus the reaction of the tainted muscle is distinctly alkaline.

On dissecting and comparing different hams, some less, some more tainted, it becomes manifest that in all cases the decomposition is most pronounced at and around the knee. In the distinctly misured hams, the condyles of the femur, the patella, the condyles of the tibia, the crucial ligaments, the semilunar fibro-cartilage, and the parts adjoining the capsule (connective tissue, tendon and muscle) are quite green and the smell of putrid decomposition extremely pronounced. In the less misured hams the discoloration is here less pronounced; it does not amount to green, but it is nevertheless distinct and the smell is pronounced.

From the dissection and comparison of the different hams which I had the opportunity of examining I have no hesitation in affirming that the taint starts about the knee and generally progresses from here towards the femoral and gluteal regions.

#### The Cause of the Taint.

The essential cause in all tainted hams examined was one and the same species of cylindrical microbes and one species only, of which the morphological and biological characters will be presently described. In conformity with what has been said, this microbe is found in great numbers in the tainted parts, the more pronounced the taint the more copiously present is the microbe; in discolored (gray-green) swollen muscular fibres the microbe is present in almost continuous lines between and parallel to the fibres, here and there in smaller or larger clusters; it is present in the intermuscular connective and fat tissues in very great numbers and from these tissues it invades the muscular tissue itself. In less tainted—i. e., less discolored—parts the microbe becomes less numerous and in slightly misured parts its numbers fade away; in fact, there can be little doubt that the number of these microbes determines the intensity of the taint.

In and about the knee, on the other hand, whether the taint is pronounced in the whole ham or whether it is only pronounced about the knee, all the parts constituting this latter—condyles, patella, ligaments, semilunar cartilage, capsule, and the loose connective tissue and tendinous tissue around—are covered with almost continuous masses of the microbe. The free surfaces of all parts within the articulation are covered with a slimy

moist film, which when transferred to a glass and looked at under the microscope is composed of a continuous mass of the microbe.

This, of course, is quite in conformity with what is said above about the knee being the starting and principal point of the taint, for in this part the microbe has evidently had opportunity to multiply to an enormous extent and gradually, by its continued growth and lengthening and multiplication, to pervade farther and farther into the ham. In addition to this distribution of the microbe there is this other fact, the microbe we are dealing with is capable of causing by its activity in albuminous soil the same malodorous decomposition (putrefaction) as occurs in the misured ham.

We have, then, sufficient reason for maintaining that the microbe, by its growth, multiplication and chemical activity, is the real cause of the changes that characterize the taint or decomposition of the ham.

#### Character of the Microbes.

As has already been mentioned, the microbe is present in the tainted parts as cylindrical rods; in the intermuscular tissue, loose connective and fat tissues, and in the tendons numerous chains and filaments of these rods occur; in the slimy figure covering the inner surfaces of all parts of the articulation the microbe is present as short or long cylindrical rods and as filaments of considerable length. \* \* \* The microbe is not possessed of motility—that is to say, its progressive growth from a given point is not helped by any locomotion, as is the case with some other microbes capable of causing decomposition. These latter by their locomotion can rapidly invade fresh fields and pastures new where they again multiply rapidly and whence they send out further hosts.

The microbe we are dealing with, not possessing locomotion, must rely for its progress on its gradual multiplication; in this invasion its power of elongating and forming linear chains and filaments must obviously be of great help to it, since thereby it is capable of much sooner reaching the neighboring parts than if, like some other microbes, it had the tendency to become localized more or less by forming aggregations, nests or circumscribed colonies. The above filaments and chains separating ultimately into the component rods, and these again elongating and dividing and thus forming new chains and filaments, furnish the microbe with the power of gradual extension and progress.

The microbe is an obligatory anaerobe—that is to say, it cannot grow when freely exposed to air (oxygen); it requires for its growth to be in the depth of tissues deprived of oxygen. In this respect it is like some other microbes which have their home in the alimentary canal, some of which are connected with putrefactive changes occurring in the intestines. Like many other anaerobic bacilli the microbe we are dealing with is Gram-positive, but it differs from any of the intestinal anaerobic bacilli in that it is not possesses of motility, as already stated, and neither in suitable artificial culture nor in the tainted ham does it show anything that might be considered as comparable to ordinary spore formation.

#### BRECHT MUST ENLARGE PLANT.

G. V. Brecht last week bought a plot of land adjoining the plant of the G. V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Company at Twelfth and Cass avenues, St. Louis, on which the company will erect a three-story addition to its plant for the manufacture of butchers' and packers' equipment and supplies. The company's business has enlarged so greatly that an increase in its factory equipment is necessary to take care of orders.

Every week there is something of practical working value to someone in the trade to be found on page 20 of The National Provisioner.



## PREPARING FOR MEAT PACKERS' CONVENTION

Preparations for the third annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association, which is to be held at Chicago, October 12, 13 and 14, are well under way, and the meeting will be even a bigger event than the memorable one of last October. Arrangements have been progressing very quietly, and very little has been said about the meeting up to this time. But that was no indication that nothing was being done, or that the officers did not have big ideas for this third convention. On the other hand, their plans are to break even last October's phenomenal record, both in the attendance and in the business and entertainment programmes. Those who attended the last gathering will say that such a thing is impossible, but from indications thus far they will be disappointed if they make such predictions.

The interest of the Association membership and of the trade in this meeting has been constant all through the winter, spring and summer, and it is safe to say that many a man has marked the dates on his office calendar in red ink, and hung up the calendar right in front of his desk, where it would stare him in the face every day. Every man who took in last fall's meeting has certainly done something of this sort. And they are not likely to be disappointed, for the arrangements thus far made promise to fulfill all expectations. In bulletins issued this week Secretary McCarthy, of the American Meat Packers' Association, says concerning the plans:

Preparations for the annual meeting have so far progressed that we can now promise the members that the great success of last year's meeting will be equaled in every re-

spect. We will try to surpass it, but we realize that that is almost impossible.

The Business Programme Committee has almost completed its work. It will provide for papers and discussions on practical packinghouse topics that will be invaluable to the trade. One of the features of this portion of the programme will be a "Superintendents' Afternoon," in which the practical, operating chiefs will discuss the problems of their portion of the packinghouse business. As this feature will be teeming with most useful information, all active members are requested to bring their superintendents with them to the meeting.

The banquet will be held on the night of October 13, and will be as great an occasion as its predecessor of last year. The Banquet Committee will report details later.

The General Entertainment Committee is arranging for a series of novel affairs which will complete the pleasure part of the meeting. It promises a surprise or two that will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

From now on, keep the meeting place and dates in mind—Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, October 12, 13 and 14.

Concerning the attendance, he says in another bulletin:

The attendance at our annual meeting this year will surpass that of last year, when there were 519 present. It is suggested, therefore, that you write the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, at once to reserve such rooms as you will need. In this connection we hope that all reservations will be made at the Grand Pacific until that hotel is filled, as all business sessions will be held there, and it will contribute to the pleasure of the convention if we keep under one roof as much as possible. Besides, the Grand Pacific people are showing us every courtesy, and they should have our patronage, in preference to other hotels to which we are under no obligations.

Associate members who will have exhibits or headquarters must reserve their rooms at once, or they will be disappointed. The dates are October 12, 13 and 14.

## COURT DECIDES YELLOW OLEO IS NOT ILLEGAL

Another court decision which adds to the list of legal precedents sustaining the right of the oleomargarine manufacturer to market an honest and wholesome product was handed down last week by the Supreme Court of Minnesota. The ruling upheld the State law prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine colored to imitate butter, but held that it was not an imitation to use ingredients which naturally gave the product a yellow color. Not only that, but it put the stamp of approval on the ingredients used as "wholesome, necessary and recognized."

The case was that of a packer convicted of violating the State food law in manufacturing oleo colored yellow in imitation of butter. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction and declared that the packer was not guilty

of violation under the evidence produced. This evidence showed that the oleo in question was made from oleo oil, cottonseed oil, milk, salt, etc., and that the use of these ingredients, without the addition of any coloring matter whatever, gave the product a light yellow color. The State food officials contended that this was an imitation, and the lower court agreed with them, but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment.

In its decision the court says: "To sustain a conviction under the law it is not sufficient to prove that by the use of wholesome, necessary and recognized ingredients there resulted between the article manufactured and sold as oleomargarine and yellow butter a resemblance in qualities inherent in the articles and common to both."

## FIGURES SHOWING DECREASE IN MEAT EXPORTS

Attention was called briefly in last week's issue of The National Provisioner to the preliminary report of exports of meat products and meat animals for July and for the seven months of the year to date. This showed a loss of over six million dollars in our exports of meat products for July, compared to July, 1907. It also showed a falling off of over ten million dollars in exports for the year to date as compared to last year. Similar heavy losses were shown in the exports of meat animals.

The figures of the preliminary report, covering about 91 per cent. of the total exports for the month and year to date, are given in detail as follows, compared with the previous year:

**CATTLE.**—July, 1907, 31,134 head, value \$3,036,071; July, 1908, 14,121 head, value \$1,303,200; for seven months ending July, 1907, 238,140 head, value \$21,492,851; same period, 1908, 168,845 head, value \$15,537,982.

**HOGS.**—July, 1907, 2,523 head, value \$29,461; July, 1908, 2,469 head, value \$29,877; for seven months ending July, 1907, 16,263 head,

value \$200,996; same period, 1908, 22,149 head, value \$190,919.

**SHEEP.**—July, 1907, 4,569, value \$19,173; July, 1908, 6,843, value \$30,292; for seven months ending July, 1907, 72,446, value \$448,098; same period, 1908, 59,982, value \$364,472.

**CANNED BEEF.**—July, 1907, 1,308,825 lbs., value \$144,750; July, 1908, 645,454 lbs., value \$72,369; for seven months ending July, 1907, 9,291,085 lbs., value \$991,187; same period, 1908, 9,872,915 lbs., value \$1,035,956.

**FRESH BEEF.**—July, 1907, 25,522,926 lbs., value \$2,686,397; July, 1908, 10,525,403 lbs., value \$1,198,670; for seven months ending July, 1907, 176,902,713 lbs., value \$16,971,919; same period, 1908, 93,751,196 lbs., value \$9,654,812.

**SALTED OR PICKLED BEEF.**—July, 1907, 4,316,491 lbs., value \$274,715; July, 1908, 3,019,712 lbs., value \$229,898; for seven months ending July, 1907, 29,406,070 lbs., value \$1,834,443; same period, 1908, 24,705,608 lbs., value \$1,805,349.

**TALLOW.**—July, 1907, 10,931,605 lbs., value \$698,132; July, 1908, 3,861,576 lbs., value \$220,187; for seven months ending July, 1907, 75,809,462 lbs., value \$4,572,779; same period, 1908, 50,278,560 lbs., value \$2,855,378.

**BACON.**—July, 1907, 20,296,984 lbs., value \$2,197,232; July, 1908, 22,425,806 lbs., value \$2,320,651; for seven months ending July, 1907, 123,418,941 lbs., value \$13,294,548; same period, 1908, 160,728,394 lbs., value \$16,681,362.

**HAMS.**—July, 1907, 19,081,709 lbs., value \$2,275,803; July, 1908, 17,757,890 lbs., value \$1,966,003; for seven months ending July, 1907, 124,120,523 lbs., value \$14,392,304; same period, 1908, 137,767,757 lbs., value \$15,085,236.

**FRESH AND CURED PORK.**—July, 1907, 11,378,145 lbs., value \$1,190,548; July, 1908, 5,030,035 lbs., value \$429,129; for seven months ending July, 1907, 106,901,568 lbs., value \$10,227,825; same period, 1908, 85,240,549 lbs., value \$7,392,450.

**LARD.**—July, 1907, 58,064,023 lbs., value \$5,362,586; July, 1908, 31,352,895 lbs., value \$2,905,917; for seven months ending July, 1907, 372,013,744 lbs., value \$35,022,528; same period, 1908, 356,669,085 lbs., value \$31,619,180.

**OLEO OIL.**—July, 1907, 22,341,349 lbs., value \$1,939,751; July, 1908, 14,993,872 lbs., value \$1,425,334; for seven months ending July, 1907, 124,399,349 lbs., value \$10,994,383; same period, 1908, 126,235,068 lbs., value \$11,405,208.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—July, 1907, 248,704 lbs., value \$25,020; July, 1908, 170,752 lbs., value \$16,510; for seven months ending July, 1907, 2,071,808 lbs., value \$204,886; same period, 1908, 1,620,037 lbs., value \$161,884.

**TOTAL MEAT ANIMALS.**—July, 1907, value \$3,084,705; July, 1908, value \$1,363,369; for seven months ending July, 1907, value \$22,141,945; same period, 1908, value \$16,093,373.

**TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS.**—July, 1907, value \$16,794,934; July, 1908, value \$10,784,668; for seven months ending July, 1907, value \$108,496,802; same period, 1908, value \$97,696,815.

## AMERICANS BUY ARGENTINE BEEF.

An incident indicating the shortage in American beef on the British market is reported from London this week. It is stated that American wholesalers on the British market, in order to take care of their trade, were compelled to buy an entire shipload of Argentine beef en route from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool. They took the entire shipment of 3,200 quarters before the ship reached port, according to cabled reports.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Meeter and Scott have purchased W. W. Hall's pork packing plant at Hawarden, Ia.

The Hammond Beef Company is preparing to erect a wholesale beef house at Lynn, Mass.

A three-story building is being erected at Des Moines, Ia., by the Des Moines Poultry and Egg Company.

A fire of unknown origin has damaged the Terre Haute (Ind.) branch of Nelson Morris & Company to the extent of \$5,000.

The Lowndesville Cotton Oil Mill at Lowndesville, S. C., has been purchased and will be operated by Erwin Cleckly and E. W. Harper.

F. P. Llewellyn and sisters are to erect a \$40,000 market house at Shamokin, Pa. The building will be 100 by 170 feet, and will be of concrete.

A report from Nevada, Mo., states that Armour & Company have sold their produce and poultry branch to Kahmann & Miller, of Kansas City.

The property of the William H. Place Manufacturing Company, soap manufacturers and oil refiners at Providence, R. I., has been sold at a trustee's sale.

The Case Packing Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by H. B. Cerviny, F. D. Hill and W. E. Case.

The cooperage shop of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger packing plant at Kansas City, Mo., which was burned recently, will be rebuilt at a cost of \$50,000.

The purchasers of the Smokeless fertilizer plant at Evansville, Ind., now in bankruptcy, are trying to reorganize the concern through local stockholders. C. Kaugler and A. Swanson are behind the plan.

The Oconee Mill and Refining Company of Lawrenceville, Ga., has been bought by the Southern Refining Company. The name has been changed to the Southern Refining Company, with a capital of \$150,000.

The Independent Packing Company, of St. Louis, has purchased a site 600 x 200 feet, and will erect a cold storage warehouse and sixty cattle pens. It is estimated that \$250,000 will be spent on the work.

The El Dorado Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, of El Dorado, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$32,000. The incorporators are: R. W. Henderson, M. C. Stockbridge, B. S. Broswell and others.

The Ruddy packing plant at Kansas City, Kas., has resumed operations, after being idle since the recent floods. The plant has been materially enlarged and repaired, with a consequent increase in the killing capacity.

The Richfield Market, of Richfield, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, to engage in the wholesale meat business. The officers are: J. H. Jessen, president; D. Jessen, vice-president; W. H. Anderton, secretary-treasurer.

The Union Meat Company of Portland, Ore., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000. The increase in capital will enable the company to complete the erection of the plant which will make it one of the largest on the Pacific Coast.

The Finegan Hide Company is constructing a large slaughter house on Galveston Island, Texas. Work has already begun and

the plant when completed will be used by practically all of the butchers of Galveston.

The E. M. Harrison Company of Montclair, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in provisions. The incorporators are: William E. Calame, East Orange; Marcus Goldfinger, Newark; Charles F. Coleman, Verona, N. J.

The American Leather Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to operate tanneries. The incorporators are: Charles H. Stewart, Irvington; Francis B. Stewart and Charles Grubstein, both of Newark.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have purchased a site at Twelfth street near Cass avenue, and will erect a three-story factory. The enlargement of the plant has been rendered necessary owing to the growth of the business.

The pork packing establishment of John J. Felin & Company at Philadelphia, Pa., was the scene of a dynamite explosion last week. Malicious persons attempted to dynamite the new storehouse under course of construction, but failed. About \$1,000 damage was done.

The Southern Hog and Poultry Company has been incorporated at New Orleans, La., with a capital stock of \$100,000, to deal in hogs and poultry of all kinds. The officers are D. J. Theard, president; M. J. Larkin, vice-president, and L. B. Thompson, secretary-treasurer.

The Globe Rendering Company, of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, to engage in the manufacture of fertilizers. The incorporators are: President, C. E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau; clerk, Joseph Williamson, all of Portland.

The Munday Cotton Oil Company of Munday, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by R. L. Heflin, N. B. Berge and C. B. Dorchester. The same gentlemen have also incorporated the Graham Cotton Oil Company at Graham, Tex., and the Hamlin Cotton Oil Company at Hamlin, Tex.

A disastrous fire on Saturday last destroyed the New York Central stock yards at East Buffalo, N. Y. Between 1,500 and 2,000 sheep and calves perished, and a number of adjoining buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The pens will be rebuilt in time for the Canada lamb season.

Swift & Company are planning to erect a cottonseed oil manufacturing plant at Charlotte, N. C. The building will be five stories high and 40 x 30 feet. Three presses will be installed, with provision made for two more later on. The new building is to contain four cold storage vaults, each of 30,000 pounds capacity. Soap and fertilizers will also be manufactured at the plant.

### WASHINGTON BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

Butcher workmen employed in the plants of packers at Washington, D. C., walked out last week as a result of a labor dispute between employers and employed. The packers have filled their places as rapidly as possible with workmen from other cities, and it is claimed that business has not been interfered with. The strikers, backed by the labor unions of Washington, insist that the strike is still on, and will try to boycott the packers involved.

The trouble arose over demands made by the workmen that the packers sign an agreement recognizing only union men, granting a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay, agreeing not to discriminate against walking delegates or workmen serving as labor union committeemen, pay during illness, submission of all disputes to a committee of the union, etc.

The packers, of course, declined to bind themselves to such an agreement, and the strike resulted. It is said that conditions had become so intolerable that the packers were ready for the issue and welcomed a chance to declare for a strictly "open shop" policy, which they have done by resolution this week.

### PROMOTE THE EFFICIENT EMPLOYEE.

Promote the good man and discharge the poor one. The manager of a business who lives up to this plan of action will soon gather around him a bunch of people who will be loyal and can be depended upon, no matter how great the pinch may be.

Your rival in business may have an especially good man in his employ who can be secured to your business by the offer of a higher salary, but will it pay you to pay him the price and bring him in over good men who have been loyal to you for years? Will not such a course put you in the position of hinting to all of your old employees that the loyalty of any salaried man belongs to the highest bidder for his immediate services, and induce him to figure with your rivals at the same time he is working for you?

Every real business man realizes the fact that he must pay all he possibly can afford if he expects to keep a thoroughly competent working force, but many of them depend upon the pay alone to hold their men. There is much more to be thought of. The best men will in many cases work for less wages than they could command from other sources if they feel sure that their efforts will bring promotion. Good men are willing to prove themselves to be competent, and to wait for better things, if they feel sure they are not to be disappointed in the end; but bringing one new man in above them shatters all their confidence in a square deal.

### PROPOSAL

#### PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED

FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1908. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, September 24, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

C. F. LARRABEE,  
Acting Commissioner.



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

Dr. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

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## GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampsan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

## WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 s.) (21 m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

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## MEAT SUPPLY AND PRICE

Attention was called in a recent issue of The National Provisioner to statistics of our American meat exports for the twelve months ending with June of this year, compared with similar figures for previous years. In the same issue appeared the reports of actual slaughters of meat animals at the principal packing centers for July and for the seven months of the calendar year. This week are published the preliminary export figures for July of meat products and meat animals.

All these official figures tell the same story—a shortage in the supply of meat animals, particularly beef, as well as a decreased buying power, especially on the part of consumers abroad. But in a consideration of the

beef situation it is strikingly manifest that the high price of beef about which we have heard so much in recent months is nothing more than the working of the inexorable law of supply and demand. In spite of the liberal receipts of grass cattle since the range season opened the slaughters of beef at seven chief centers for July were 25 per cent. less than a year ago, while for the seven months of the year the decrease in killings is more than half a million head.

Exports of meat animals for this same period fell off over six million dollars in value, while exports of meat decreased in the same time over ten million dollars worth. Europe's buying capacity may have decreased, but there is always a market for prime American beef, and had there been the beef to ship it would have been shipped. It was simply not there to ship, regardless of price. Financial conditions last fall and the high cost of corn were responsible for a shortage in good cattle which has not yet ended, and which will not end so long as feed continues as high as it is to-day.

We have more beef on the market to-day—such as it is—than two months ago, and wholesale prices have gone down considerably. But the consumer still talks about high beef, which is a matter for settlement on quality between him and the retail butcher. As for prime corn-fed beef, it is as scarce and high as ever, and will continue to be so as long as the feeder refuses to put high-cost corn into his cattle, and either markets them thin or not at all.

## AGAINST OUR OWN TRADE

In his latest report on conditions in foreign markets affecting our cottonseed products trade Special Agent Perkins of the Bureau of Manufactures calls attention to a phase of the situation which would seem to demand serious consideration. It is in connection with our cottonseed oil trade with Norway and the use of the oil in sardine packing.

The sardine packers of Stavanger export immense quantities of canned sardines to the United States annually. Only one of these packers uses cottonseed oil, and it is said the Association of Sardine Packers has under consideration a resolution to bind its members under penalty not to use cottonseed oil. It is not that cottonseed oil is inferior to olive oil; it takes chemical analysis to reveal any difference. The packers are perfectly satisfied with cottonseed oil, both as to quality and wholesomeness. The trouble is that the United States food regulations require that sardines packed in oil must state on the label the name of the oil, and American consumers have not yet learned to overcome a foolish prejudice against anything labelled "cottonseed oil." Again, dealers in

the United States will not buy sardines packed in cottonseed oil except at a difference of 73 cents per case compared with sardines packed in olive oil, though the difference in the cost of the oils is only about 24 cents per case.

The result is that American cottonseed oil is shut out of this market through the prejudices of its own people. It is admitted that cottonseed oil is as wholesome and effective as any other oil for sardine packing. The Norwegian packers are willing—and would be glad—to buy our oil and use it if we will cease our foolish refusal to accept sardines so packed, except at a discriminatory price. Why should we put a premium on a foreign oil and discount our own? This appears to be another opportunity for effective and practical missionary work on the part of cottonseed products interests.

## OLEO PRODUCTION GROWS

The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, shows figures concerning the production of oleomargarine which are encouraging to the entire trade, and which indicate a sure though slow breaking down of the public prejudice against this cheaper and equally wholesome competitor of butter. Despite the federal tax of one-quarter of a cent per pound on uncolored oleomargarine, the production in the United States for the twelve months referred to increased more than ten million pounds over that of the previous year.

The records show a steady growth in production since 1903, when the trade was temporarily checked by the enactment of the discriminatory tax law. Production of colored oleo was slightly less this year than last; this product is taxed at 10 cents per pound, and makers and public alike refuse to submit to such a hold-up. The public is learning to eat its oleo uncolored, or to color it at home after purchase.

The internal revenue report shows the following production for the fiscal years mentioned, of both uncolored and colored oleo:

	Uncolored. ¼c. tax. Lbs.	Colored. 10c. tax. Lbs.
1903.....	68,490,992	2,719,422
1904.....	46,432,388	1,639,102
1905.....	46,596,132	3,284,851
1906.....	50,595,632	2,551,027
1907.....	63,836,384	5,152,466
1908.....	74,107,708	4,999,566

The production in 1902 was 123,133,853 lbs., taxed at 2 cents per lb., whether colored or not.

This is an encouraging showing. High butter market conditions have, of course, helped oleo during the past year, but on the whole the signs point to an approaching "square deal" for the product.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## HOLES IN BEEF TONGUES.

An Eastern curer of tongues who buys his raw material in the West is puzzled by an appearance in the tongues as he receives them for which he cannot account. His inquiry and the reply are given below. He says:

"Editor The National Provisioner:

"As a matter of information, coupled with the fact that I am one of your subscribers, and believing that you can give me the information I desire, I wish to inquire how it is that many of our fine heavy beef tongues shipped from the West here reach us in a mutilated condition in sweet pickle; that is, on the top side immediately in front of the taster many of them contain a cavity which has been produced by the knife. Some two years ago I occasionally found a tongue which contained a small collection of grass fiber, apparently. My impressions were at the time that it came from the character of grasses or clover upon which the stock fed. These conditions were found only in isolated instances, while to-day more than half the tongues we are receiving show the mark where this defect has been removed. At present all the people in the trade naturally look upon these as disfigured property, and quite a number among the consuming trade complain.

"I will thank you to tell me if you know, or can ascertain, what it is that produces this condition, whether it predominates in the breed of cattle or some specific section of the country, and whether it is of recent development and on the increase. My observation leads me to believe that it is seldom found in young stock or cows. The tongues from prime cattle seemingly are fairly free from it, while tongues from cattle fairly fat and fairly well covered, as indicated by the tongue, show it in a more pronounced degree."

The holes referred to in the beef tongues are "hair sores" which the Meat Inspection Service insists on having cut out; not that they are in any sense diseased or infected, but presumably because the government inspectors take no chances on anything, and are strict to the point of literalness in carrying out the regulations affecting all meat products. The fact that these holes have appeared recently in greater number than formerly is accounted for by the increased rigidity of the government interpretation of inspection regulations.

Cattle—healthy cattle—lick themselves and each other frequently, as any observer of their habits can testify. Small hairs may collect in the cavities of the tongue as a result, and these sometimes lodge there and

form callouses, as it were, without causing any "sore," except, perhaps, in the first stages. These spots are cut out, which gives the tongues their mutilated appearance.

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Definitions of "dry salt meats" are as follows:

Cumberland Middles: Are the sides of prime hogs with the ham cut off, squared at the end, leg cut off at knee joint, shoulder ribs, neck bone and back bone taken out. Breast bone cut down smooth and even with face of side. Average from 20 to 40 lbs.

Long Rib Middles: Same as Cumberland, except blade bone and leg bone are taken out, and leg cut off close to breast. Average 16 to 22 lbs.

Dublin Middles: Are same as Cumberlands, only from lighter sides, and the leg is cut off close to the breast. Average 12 to 20 lbs.

English Short Rib Middles: Same as Cumberlands, except shoulder is cut off. Average 18 to 32 lbs.

Wiltshire Sides: The whole side of prime hogs, ham and shoulder left on. Blade bone taken out, foot cut off, shoulder at knee joint. Hip bone taken out, and side trimmed smooth, leg on ham cut off below hock joint. Average 45 to 55 lbs.

Long Clear Middles: Same as Cumberlands, except that ribs are taken out, also blade and leg bone. Leg cut off close to breast. Average 24 to 40 lbs.

Extra Long Clears: Same as long clear middles, except that the loin is taken out.

Clear Bellies: Cut from prime smooth hogs, all bones taken out and trimmed square on all sides.

Short Clear Backs: Backs of prime hogs between ham and shoulder. Back bone and ribs taken out. Cut square on both ends. Average 10 to 30 lbs.

American Short Clear Backs: Same as short clear backs, except that a small piece of the tail bone is left in.

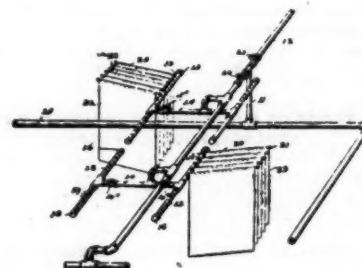
Square Cut Shoulders: Are cut 3 ribs wide and the leg is cut off at the knee joints.

## YIELD OF DRESSED HOGS.

Heavy butcher hogs, dressed with the head on, will cut about as follows: American cut hams, 17¼ per cent.; shoulders, 21¼ per cent.; bellies, 14¼ per cent.; loins, 12¼ per cent.; leaf lard, 3¼ per cent.; back fat, 7¼ per cent.; fat trimmings, 6½ per cent.; feet, 2½ per cent.; spare ribs, 1¼ per cent.; tongues, ¾ per cent.; cheek meat, ½ per cent.; heads, 7 per cent.; lean trimmings, 1¼ per cent.; neck bones, 1¼ per cent.; kidneys, ¼ per cent.

## NEW REFRIGERATING APPARATUS.

A patent covering a refrigerating apparatus has been granted to Lehman Levy of Chicago, who has assigned the rights to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. The apparatus, as illustrated herewith, is de-

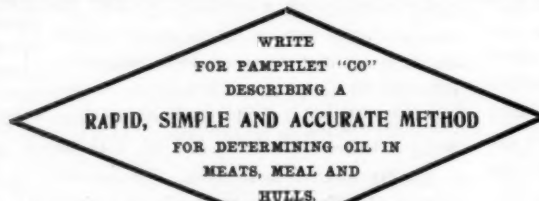


scribed in the patent specifications as follows:

In a device of the character described, there is the combination of a feed pipe, together with a number of discharge pipes connected with the feed pipe. These feed pipes as shown in the illustration are arranged obliquely with reference to the main feed pipe and have a distributing curtain attached to them. Each curtain has a hem into which the discharge pipe fits, whereby a cooling medium can be fed from the feed and discharge pipes to the curtain. The cooling medium in the broad flat curtains exerts the cooling effect.

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## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ALLBRIGHT-NELL HOG SCRAPERS.

The Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago, manufacturers of packinghouse machinery and equipment, report that among their sales last week was one to Armour & Company, South Omaha, Neb., of one of their latest improved cast iron hog scraping, polishing and bleaching machines, with a capacity of 600 hogs per hour. They also sold a cast-iron machine of the same type to the Hammond-Standish Company, Detroit, Mich., with a capacity of 300 hogs per hour.

These orders, together with other cast-iron, steel and wood frame hog scraping machines which they are building, are crowding the Allbright-Nell shop to the utmost. The company plans to make some alterations, however, in the shop, which when complete will give them room enough to build half a dozen machines at one time, and they will therefore be able to take care of all orders that come in.

The following are some of the purchasers of these Allbright-Nell machines to date: Rea & Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Pittsburg Provision and Packing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; William Zoller Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Ia.; Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Ia.; Agar Packing Company, Des Moines, Ia.; Hammond Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill.; Luer Brothers Packing & Ice Company, Alton, Ill.; East Side Packing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.; The Layton Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Plankinton Packing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Drummond Packing Company, Eau Claire, Wis.; J. T. McMillan & Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Elliott & Company, Duluth, Minn.; George A. Harmel Company, Austin, Minn.; Cudahy Packing Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville Packing Company, Louisville, Ky.; Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. C. Routh & Company, Logansport, Ind.; Evansville Packing Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. Sander Packing Company, Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O.; Peoples' Packing Company, Cleveland, O.; Rohe & Brother, New York, N. Y.; Bimble, Van Wagenen & Company, Newark, N. J.; White, Pevey & Dexter Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. J. Felin & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sperry & Barnes, New Haven, Conn.; Arbogast & Bastion Company, Allentown, Pa.; Hammond-Standish & Company, Detroit, Mich.; Armour & Company, South Omaha, Neb.

"All of these machines have been sold in a period of less than two years, which is a record-breaking business in hog scrapers," say the manufacturers in reporting on the success of the machine. "The machines do such splendid work and the saving in labor is so far-reaching that no hog slaughterer can afford to be without the machine. From information collected from users of the machine we can say with absolute certainty that the machine will pay for itself three times a year with the large slaughterers, and twice a year with the medium and small users.

"We, however, do not ask prospective purchasers to take our statements alone; all we ask is that they go and see the machines in operation. The machine speaks for itself."

### MODERN MARKET SCALES.

No one class of trade has made greater progress in the past few years than the retailer of meats, groceries, etc. Look back twenty years and make note of the equipments of storekeepers. Compare the dark, ill-ventilated, kerosene-lighted stores of twenty years ago with up-to-date stores of the present time. Illuminating oil was replaced by gas, and the latter has been succeeded by electricity. Note the improvements which have been made in refrigerators, both in their additional cooling properties and appearance. They have installed accounting systems and cash registers to place cash and charge accounts on a systematic basis, but the most radical improvements have been in the methods of weighing their commodity.

Manufactures of ordinary pound and ounce scales have spared no expense in material and workmanship, but in the construction of their best machines for practical use they have been unable to overcome certain weaknesses which are a result of friction and gravity. It has remained for the computing scale to overcome these discrepancies. The automatic weighing scale of to-day is marvelous in its accuracy and simplicity. When the goods are placed on the scale both the weight and the value of the goods are distinctly shown. By observing the amount as indicated by the price per pound at which the goods were purchased and also the amount as indicated by the price per pound at which the goods are selling and noting the difference you will have the profit of that particular weighing.

Even balance scales are now constructed in combination with the automatic principle, and in doing this the action of the pan is harnessed up so that, instead of showing down weight, the scale registers as the goods are being placed on the platform.

The Dayton Moneyweight Computing Scales are proving so successful that they are being readily adopted by all countries, as well as being extensively used in the United States. There is no feature of the modern store which creates more confidence between merchant and customer than the Moneyweight scale. Clerks are relieved of all guesswork and anxiety, and customers know that they are getting the amount they are paying for, and the merchant knows that all losses and errors are avoided, thereby getting pay for what he is selling.

The money-saving qualities of these scales are so apparent that, after receiving an ex-

planation of their construction and use, the only question involved is how soon can shipment be made? There are district offices, where a full line of samples are kept, in all of the large cities. A call at one of these district offices or a request for catalogue does not imply that the dealer will buy a computing scale, but merely that he is interested and would like information on this subject.

The main office of the Moneyweight Scale Company is located at 47 State street, Chicago, on the ground floor of the Masonic Temple.

### BOSS BUTCHERS' EQUIPMENT.

Long & Watson, the well-known butchers of Columbus, Ind., have just received a Boss hydraulic lard press and a Boss jacketed lard cooler, purchased from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

F. S. Wagner & Son, dealers in delicatessen at Hamilton, Ohio, have equipped their fine store with a show case refrigerator from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

The new cold storage rooms of the Cavanaugh Packing Company, Muncie, Ind., are almost completed. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company are furnishing the cold storage doors, also the Boss roller doors, and are erecting the tracking complete with Boss safety switches.

J. T. Haigh & Company, Almyra, Ark., have purchased a meat refrigerator for their market from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

Thos. Wall & Sons, Springfield, Ohio, have installed a large steam rendering tank. They bought it from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

Mr. Bernstein, Brunswick, Ga., has equipped his market with a Stag refrigerator, blocks and scales, furnished by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

### A DIXON GRAPHITE BOOKLET.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City, N. J., have issued an extremely neat and attractive little booklet setting forth the advantages of flake graphite as a lubricant. Among the topics taken up in the booklet are: friction and lubrication, forms of graphite, graphite as a lubricant, scientific tests, flake graphite in practice, feeding graphite, miscellaneous uses of graphite and Dixon's graphite products. The booklet is full of valuable information, and every user of power should have one on hand.

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### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Tunnel City, Mo.—The Greenfield Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock, by E. S. Woodward, G. A. Hackett and Albert Johnson.

Louisville, Ky.—The St. Matthews Ice and Cold Storage Company, composed of fifty-eight market gardeners and farmers, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000.

Beaufort, N. C.—The Beaufort Hotel Company has been incorporated by C. L. Abernethy and others. The charter includes the right to operate an ice plant.

Portland, Me.—The Manufactured Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000. President, H. Knowlton; treasurer and clerk, R. S. Buzzel, both of this city.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Baltic Ice Corporation has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. F. Currie, L. G. Albertson and Isaac Bacharach.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Arthur H. Burton, William H. Thomas and Harry X. Jenkins have filed notice of their intention to incorporate the McCann Ice Company for the purpose of operating an ice and cold storage plant and also deal in natural ice.

Memphis, Tenn.—A company has been organized here to operate a creamery with a capital stock of \$5,000. Joseph J. Hawes is president and James E. Gray, secretary.

Waynesville, N. C.—The Waynesville Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000. The incorporators are W. Hank, L. M. Killian and J. W. Killian.

New Orleans, La.—The Mauzke Creamery, Ice and Produce Company has been incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a capital stock of \$100,000. William F. Mauzke, Walter D. Meyer, Noah H. Ledford, Charles C. Gremmuth and John H. Thompson are the incorporators.

Champaign, Ill.—The People's Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to manufacture ice. The incorporators are: Olga Polson, Edward Polson and Joseph Fleming.

### ICE NOTES.

Ozark, Ark.—An agitation is on foot toward the construction of an ice plant at this place. C. E. Moser, J. W. Rusing and G. N. Notion, of Clarksville, are behind the

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company, which proposes to incorporate with \$12,000 capital.

Fairmont, N. Y.—The Fairmont Ice and Fuel Company will erect an ice and cold storage plant at this place. Those interested are J. W. Fleming, C. E. Reed, G. F. Barnes and J. F. Hall.

Schuylkill Haven, Pa.—Clinton Confehr has purchased the ice business of Joseph Killian.

Easton, Pa.—C. C. Dorn & Company have sold their ice business to a company composed of Wm. F. Coyle, president; John F. Hess, secretary; C. S. Nelson, treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The American Ice Company are to build a 150-ton ice plant and a 10,000-ton storage house at Glenwood and Montgomery avenues. The same company has also filed plans for a 100-ton ice plant and a 7,500-ton ice storage house to be built at Forty-seventh street and Girard avenue.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Hugo Koehler is contemplating the erection of a cold storage warehouse at this place.

Valdosta, Ga.—The Consolidated Ice and Fuel Company reported as incorporated recently, will erect a 50-ton ice plant. S. D. Lokey will be the engineer in charge.

Charlotte, N. Y.—An ice house, the property of Seymour J. Kurtz, has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$4,000.

Corsicana, Tex.—An ice house belonging to the Cotton Belt Railroad, has been destroyed by fire.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The Meisner fish and storage houses have been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$4,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Castle Ice Machine Company is in the hands of a receiver.

Americus, Ga.—Stock subscriptions for the establishment of a large creamery at this point have been completed and the erection of a plant is assured.

Warren, Ill.—The large creamery of the John Newman Butter Company has been practically destroyed by fire. The ice plant suffered slightly.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Little Rock Railway and Electric Company is preparing to erect a water purifying and cold storage plant.

Center, Tex.—An effort is being made to establish an ice plant in connection with the lighting plant at this place.

Stamford, Tex.—It is reported that a large cold storage plant will be erected at this place.

Bartlett, Tex.—E. L. Harden is reported as about to install an ice plant at this place.

Ocala, Fla.—The Ocala Manufacturing Company is to increase the capacity of their plant by 25 or 40 tons.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR ARGAINS



### OPERATION OF AN ABSORPTION SYSTEM.

By W. S. Luckenbach.\*

The successful operation of an ice plant depends largely upon the efficiency of the man in charge during the day. He should have absolute control of all help connected with the plant, and be held to a strict accounting for its economic operation. A division of authority never did, and never can be profitable to the owner, or command the respect of the employees for the man in charge. It is wise for the engineer to be cautious in making changes in his staff during the busy season, and before doing so he should consult the owner. But after the engineer has once said the word, there must be no re-statement except by him, otherwise he will have outlived his usefulness at that plant. The night engineer should report all trouble he may have had during the night, and also any changes he may have made, the results of such changes and also any act of insubordination that may have occurred. This also applies to the day engineer, so that the one assuming charge will know precisely what has been done during the twelve hours he was absent, thus preventing the groping for causes, should any defect develop in the machine during his term. If both the night and day engineers work in harmony, having at all times the one grand object in view, viz., the production of ice or refrigeration at the least possible cost, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their duty, established a good reputation, and their services will be in demand at all times.

#### The Engineer in Charge.

The day engineer should see that everything as nearly as possible is in good shape when the night engineer takes charge, so there will be no possible excuse for the bath being several degrees higher in the morning than it was the evening previous. As soon as convenient after taking charge in the morning, the day engineer should go over the entire plant, make a record of the various temperatures, make tests for ammonia leaks, etc. If any defects appear he should have them remedied if possible before the night engineer takes charge, as daylight is better adapted for repairing than is artificial light.

The economic operation of an ice plant depends largely upon the temperature of the cooling water, hence the importance of applying it to the best advantage by testing the waste from condensing and absorber coils and reducing if possible the speed of the large water pumps to a minimum. These pumps,

\*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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as well as the ammonia and air pumps, should be in first class condition at all times, especially if they are steam driven instead of belt driven.

We will now presume that the machine has been fairly started, and (as mentioned in a former article), that the steam boiler is of ample capacity, that the ammonia is standard and sufficient in quantity, that the machine has a good frost on the bath manifolds. Should you find a fluctuation of the liquor in the absorber it is due to air in the system, and can be remedied by opening the purge cock. By applying a match, the gas from the cock will burn as illuminating gas, thus diminishing the pressure, when the liquor will finally reach its proper level.

#### The Generator Liquid.

During the first day's operation the liquor in the still or generator should be kept low until everything has been equalized. Frequently it happens that after running for some time the liquor gets low in the absorber without there being any leaks to account for it. The reason for this is, that the top rows of the condenser and weak liquor coils contain air, which space is gradually taken up

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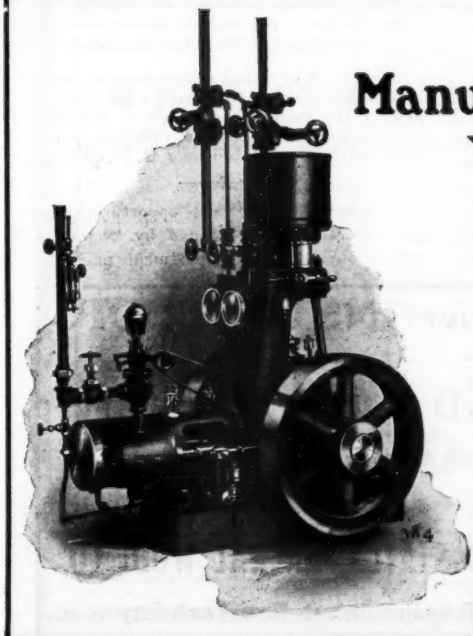
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by the liquor, hence more aqua ammonia must be pumped into the machine. A simple and quick way to add the ammonia, providing you have an extra pump, is to connect to the suction pipe from the absorber, and pump into that, using 1-inch pipe for the connection from drum to pump and from pump to suction pipe. This will empty a drum in less than ten minutes, as it has only the absorber pressure to contend with.

Another method is to get all fittings ready, stop the pump, let the machine run along as though you were running the pump, and connect pump to drum. Now start the pump and pump from the absorber for a few seconds; then open the valve to the drum and slowly close the valve on the absorber suction pipe. It happens sometimes that the pump, after closing the absorber valve, will refuse to take the liquor from the drum. In that case repeat the operation, in the meantime keeping the drum as cool as possible. No overflow is possible, as the pumps will take care of that. The connection pipes should be at least one-half the area of the suction pipe. Sometimes we find the ammonia pump fails to deliver the proper quantity. This may be due to the plunger being worn, or gas or air-bound. The latter two defects are easily remedied by taking off the valve caps and filling up with distilled water.

(To be continued.)

## THE REFRIGERATION CONGRESS.

The general committee of the International Congress of Refrigerating Industries has announced that the date for holding the congress at Paris has been postponed and is now definitely fixed for the week beginning October 5th, or from October 5 to 10, 1908. The French Chamber of Deputies, it was also announced, had made an appropriation of 40,-

000 francs on behalf of the congress. The place for holding the congress was also changed from the Champs Elysees to the Sorbonne, one of the most noted institutions of learning in Europe.

The French committee has expressed a willingness to set apart a special room for display of models of refrigerating machinery or appliances, etc., if the American manufacturers desired to make such exhibit. The following has been announced by the French committee as the general program for the proceedings at the International Congress:

Monday, October 5.—9 a. m.—General gathering of delegates at the Sorbonne. Presentation, distribution of badges, commemorative medals, maps of the city of Paris, etc. 3 p. m.—Official opening of the Congress. Address by Prof. von Linde on "Refrigeration of Dwellings."

Tuesday, October 6.—9 a. m.—Work of the sections. 2 p. m.—Work of the sections (continued). Evening—Theatrical performance tendered to delegates.

Wednesday, October 7.—9 a. m.—Work of sections. 2 p. m.—Visits to the Refrigerating, Industrial and Scientific establishments of Paris.

Thursday, October 8.—9 a. m.—Work of the sections. 2 p. m.—Reception at the Hotel de Ville. Evening—Banquet.

Friday, October 9.—9 a. m.—Work of the sections. 2 p. m.—Visits to Refrigerating, Industrial and Scientific Establishments of Paris. Evening—Soiree de Gala.

Saturday, October 10.—9 a. m.—General assembly. 3 p. m.—Closing session. Address by M. d'Arsonval on "Liquid Air and Extremely Low Temperatures."

Sunday, October 11.—General excursion in the forests of Fontainebleau.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

## KANSAS MEAT REGULATIONS.

The Kansas State Food Inspection Service has adopted regulations governing slaughtering in that State not under government inspection. Concerning sanitation, etc., the regulations provide:

Unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist wherever and whenever any one or more of the following conditions appear or are found, to wit:

If the slaughterhouse is dilapidated and in a state of decay; if the floor or side walls are soaked with decaying blood or other animal matter; if efficient fly screens are not provided; if the drainage of the slaughterhouse or slaughterhouse yard is not efficient; if maggots or filthy pools or hog wallows exist in the slaughterhouse yard or under the slaughterhouse; if storage hides kept in slaughterhouse are in pools of filth or infested with maggots, or giving out vile odors; if the water supply used in connection with the cleansing or preparing is not pure and unpolluted; if hogs are kept in the slaughterhouse yard or fed therein on animal offal, or if the odors of putrefaction plainly exist therein; if bones or refuse are not burned or buried; if dead animals are being fed; if carcasses or parts of carcasses are transported from place to place when not covered with clean white cloths; or if kept in unclean, bad smelling ice boxes or if kept in unclean storage rooms.

If the floors of such killing places are found to be in an unsanitary condition by the inspector or health officer, he may require such floors to be constructed of cement, so as to prevent the blood, foul liquid or washings from being absorbed. All new slaughterhouses shall be constructed with cement floors and killing beds.

The use of any kind of preservative, either by direct contact or by mixing with or by absorbing the fumes of any gas, is absolutely prohibited in meat products. The use of artificial color in meat products is prohibited.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

### Better Controlled Supplies by Packers—Some Increase of Foreign Demands—Fairly Full Home Consumption—Reactions from Easier Prices.

The hog products markets tended to an easier trading basis in the early part of the week, through the force of liquidation and some increase in offerings of hog supplies at the packing points at small declines in prices. Towards the close of the week there appeared a little more trade assurance of healthier conditions, if not at once then in the near future. Moderate recoveries in prices are noted.

There are complex statistical and other situations making gauging of the market a more difficult matter than ordinarily. They are reviewed as follows: Liberal stocks over the world; easy prices in Europe as compared with the lay down cost of supplies from this country, less than usual for this time of year; European demands, prospective big cotton crop and cheap prices for cottonseed oil and increased receipts of hogs. On the other hand, there is shown a line of high prices for feedstuffs, full cost of hog supplies, less than usual outturns from the hog supplies, possibilities of reducing held stocks of the products and the fact that supplies of meats and lard are now well controlled by packers.

The occasional increased supplies of hogs at the packing points in the week had been occasioned by the late drouth and the high prices of corn.

It is well understood that the extent of the packing is materially behind that of the

previous year, and that the loss of weights in the hogs makes a very important consideration.

Normal all around consumption of the products is awaited, especially in the European markets, where trade conditions improve more slowly than in this country, particularly in the German markets.

There is some trade hope, by the recent material declines in prices, that demands will quicken almost at once even from the European markets.

Essentially all of the foreign markets would be ordinarily at this time of the year contracting ahead freely for supplies. Last year as early as in July the European markets were all busy buying in this country for spot and future deliveries. Demands from Europe are now about six weeks behind, so far as they would be usually prompted in taking care of future needs.

The consignments to the European markets, which recently have been moderate, although for the season of normal volume, seem to satisfy more important foreign markets requirements in connection with their offerings of home productions.

There is a little talk of some improvement in the foreign demand for lard.

It would appear likely that the foreign demands for both lard and meats will quicken in September, in anticipating requirements of productions from new crops. Therefore, that the deliveries would be enlarged on the demands of supplies, particularly in November, December and January.

If the cotton crop should come up to some present expectations of it, or a yield of

14,000,000 bales, depending, however, upon weather conditions for the next four weeks, there would be a much more active demand from the South than now had, especially for meat supplies, in the active cotton crop picking season of September and October.

The present home demands are of a fairly full order for meats, as the late easier prices encouraged distributors to resupply against a good home consumption. The home distributions of lard are, also, fairly general.

The speculative interest in the hog products, essentially the entire list, is enlarged in the October and January options. The January option of pork and the October option of pork and lard attract especial attention of speculators, under the variable prices. Trade confidence is felt more on the late than early options, in intermediate dealings, whatever may happen from the rate of supplies and demands as the months are reached. At such concessions in prices as have been had the "shorts" in some degree protected contracts.

There is, however, some little "short" interest that does not like the look of some of the features, as outlined, and it clings to views against the market, even for the long run. The claim of some of the "shorts" is, as well, that however the corn crop may turn out that the prices of corn will be sufficiently high for careful feeding and an early marketing of hog supplies, in the fall months.

The success of farmers in fairly keeping up the prices of hogs, however, the only occasional small concessions as noted for them makes it improbable that the products

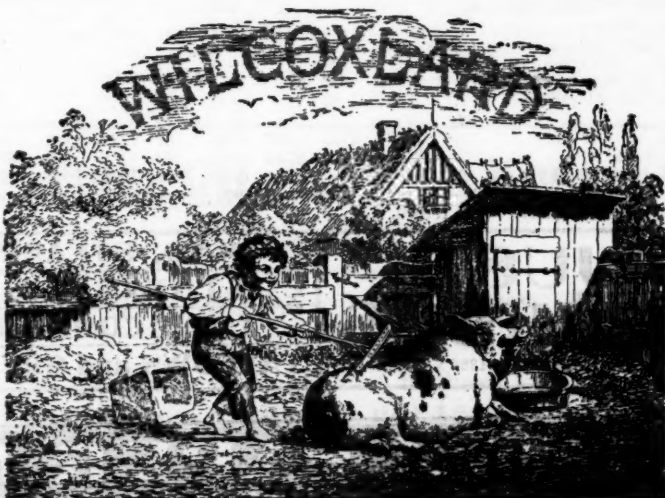
# THE W. J. WILCOX

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markets could be more than temporarily upset in prices for near deliveries, especially if demands improve for supplies, as it seems likely they will.

The cost of hogs to the packers is now quite  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound more than that of a year ago at this time and about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more than that of two years ago.

While the average weight of the hogs received at the packing points has increased a little, or about 3 pounds for the week, it is 24 pounds less than that of the corresponding week of the previous year, and 20 pounds less than that of two years ago.

The cottonseed oil in its relation to the pure lard market shows little change from the sharply reduced prices for it of the previous week.

Whatever may be the outcome of prices for new crop cottonseed oil if the new cotton crop is had in the indicated large volume, in the way of further favoring buyers, there is no question but that at the present time the relation of market values of the oil with allied products should favor the construction of quite reasonable consuming values for the cottonseed oil, whether it will be ultimately lower or not.

Cottonseed oil at practically 5c. per pound (bleaching grade more than that) against the prices of tallow and grease, makes a comparison favoring increased consumption of the oil by soapmakers.

There is little doubt but that the cottonseed oil market, as well as the entire list of the hog products markets, suffers, in good degree, from the indifferent attitude of foreign markets in buying.

It will become a question of prices or of improved business affairs in Europe for ordinary activity to trading except as demands may be made imperative in the fall season for some of the products, notably of cottonseed oil, pending marketing of new crops in Europe.

There is a poor olive oil supply in prospect

for Europe, but, thus far, hopes are held of abundant supplies of sesame and peanut oils, but which could not be had until January.

Estimated Chicago stocks: 56,000 bbls. contract pork, 178,000 tcs. contract lard, 40,000,000 lbs. ribs.

It must be considered as concerns hog products, in the Western, Eastern and other markets, that however important the decline options have shown in the speculative dealings that the cash stuff has not been correspondingly modified in the selling values.

In New York the export business in pork is of a moderate order at steady prices. Sales of 260 bbls. mess at \$17@17.25; 300 bbls. short clear at \$17.50@18.75; 140 bbls. family at \$18@18.50. Western steam lard is in light export demand at unsettled prices; quoted nominal \$9.40@9.50. City steam lard is closely bought up steadily; quoted at \$9 @9.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In city meats demands are fairly active at steady prices; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14 lbs. average, at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10c.; light average, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c. The compounds are at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8c. for car lots, chiefly at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

#### SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**BEEF.**—Export interest light. Home demands moderate. Small stocks and firm prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tierces, \$24@25; barreled mess, \$13.75@14; family, \$16.50@17.50; packet, \$14@15.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 1,448 bbls. pork (4,209 bbls. corresponding week last year); 8,587,508 lbs. meats (11,834,506 lbs. last year); 7,858,519 lbs. lard (14,564,935 lbs. last year). From November 1, 132,170 bbls. pork (143,855 bbls. last year); 453,742,914 lbs. meats (448,094,860 lbs. last year); 521,981,502 lbs. lard (535,431,857 lbs. last year).

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 15, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil	Gala.	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
1Etruria, Liverpool				1027	540		100		125	1000
Mauretania, Liverpool				1420	193		15		125	
Cedric, Liverpool					2064		316		81	5885
3 <sup>rd</sup> Mesaba, London					253					840
Adriatic, Southampton										75
2 <sup>nd</sup> New York, Southampton					588					325
Jersey City, Bristol									25	1250
Rossetti, Manchester			500		41				280	3250
*California, Glasgow					666		382		350	50
Patricia, Hamburg			100		5		178		355	200
Rotterdam, Rotterdam			9573		125	100	40		673	50
Vaderland, Antwerp			4814		481		50	70		850
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen					100					
Buelow, Bremen							65			200
La Bretagne, Havre					12				10	25
Madonna, Mediterranean			724		4					400
Argentina, Mediterranean			746				67			
Liguria, Mediterranean			82							
Total	14387	2152	2447	4982	167	1146	160	2443	14200	
Last week	13824	854	2742	5971	560	1119	162	2836	24383	
Same time in 1907	23198	†	501	6657	801	1958	1063	7526	38962	

1.—150 pkgs. butter. 2.—353 pkgs. butter. 3.—900 pkgs. butter. \*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 10, 1908:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 80,165 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,232 lbs.; Bristol, England, 26,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 23,594 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 61,984 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,996 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 61,450 lbs.; Havre, France, 7,542 lbs.; London, Eng., 51,902 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 889,712 lbs.; (Continued on next page.)

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended August 15, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 15, 1908.
	Week Aug. 15, 1908.	Week Aug. 17, 1907.	
United Kingdom	350	1,278	31,179
Continent	288	332	13,165
So. & Cen. Am.	97	338	21,158
West Indies	398	1,910	48,448
Br. No. Am. Col.	305	351	17,540
Other countries	10		880
Totals	1,448	4,209	132,170

To—	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 15, 1908.
	Week Aug. 15, 1908.	Week Aug. 17, 1907.	
United Kingdom	7,888,250	10,194,715	387,425,873
Continent	453,725	1,381,466	54,129,303
So. & Cen. Am.	90,400	105,000	4,053,623
West Indies	170,332	152,725	7,888,164
Br. No. Am. Col.			168,142
Other countries	4,800		47,900
Totals	8,587,507	11,834,506	453,742,914

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 15, 1908.
	Week Aug. 15, 1908.	Week Aug. 17, 1907.	
United Kingdom	3,511,098	4,250,726	220,719,542
Continent	3,460,464	8,820,177	245,006,611
So. & Cen. Am.	365,040	619,725	18,403,897
West Indies	517,987	831,897	35,075,191
Br. No. Am. Col.	3,930	18,910	581,661
Other countries		23,500	1,594,600
Totals	7,858,519	14,564,935	521,081,502

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	812	2,964,025	2,374,400
Boston	241	2,368,250	671,228
Baltimore		65,623	1,787,100
Mobile	30	74,100	126,700
New Orleans	327	98,600	313,640
Montreal	38	3,112,000	1,573,100
Newport News			311,264
Galveston		4,307	288,587
Norfolk			412,500
Totals	1,448	8,587,507	7,858,519

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 15, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Aug. 17, 1907.	Decrease.	
Pork, pounds	20,434,000	28,771,000	2,337,000
Meats, pounds	453,742,914	448,094,860	
Lard, pounds	521,981,502	535,431,857	13,450,355

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/6	3/	15c
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	9c
Bacon	12/6	15/	15c
Lard, tierces	12/6	15/	15c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats	12/6	15/	15c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	15/	15c
Pork, per barrel	2/	2/3	15c

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The London auction sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, at which only 150 casks were sold out of 1,400 casks offered.

The foreign markets would appear to be rather tame, both from private and public advices, without an absolute change in their trading prices. The supplies are not increasing upon the foreign markets in marked degree, but the trading upon them is of a conservative order. The Continental demands upon the United Kingdom markets are narrowed.

It is not unlikely that prospective new crop supplies, although they will not be had in weeks, has something to do with the conservative trading in European markets.

There are prospective large supplies of cottonseed oil, sesame and peanut oils, and abundant feed supplies whereby animal fats are likely to be fairly plenty in the new crop season.

It will be January before all around new crop positions can have much effect, in the way of supplies, upon the associated products. But the conditions of business in Europe do not promise a normal consumption meanwhile. The new crop cottonseed fat, as an exception, will have marketing now very shortly.

The general soap material markets have a relation with the tallow, although no other product exactly takes its place.

There is no prospect of an abundance of tallow for several months to come. There is use for all of the tallow that is produced on the current supplies chiefly of grass-fed cattle. At the same time demands, by reason of some of the new crop conditions, are not sufficiently urgent for buoyancy of tallow prices, and the market drags along each week upon just a steady basis. It is believed that next month will show increased demands for the tallow supplies.

In our Eastern markets trading with soapmakers is on urgent needs, but no marked accumulation of supply follows. At the West there is some urgent buying of the tallow by one soapmaker; otherwise a quiet trading.

The cattle receipts are not only now falling off, and are fewer in number than last year, but show largely grass-fed stock.

There have been sales in New York of 200 hogsheads New York city at 5½¢. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5½¢. The New York city, hogsheads, special for export, quoted at 6¢. The edible tallow is quoted at 6¾¢.

The country made tallow is arriving in New York very moderately, with the lessened productions. Demands are about sufficient to take up the supplies. Sales for the week of 160,000 pounds at 5¾¢@5¼¢. for fair to prime and 6¢. for choice.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is very slow, for the week, and without marked change from the trading basis of the previous week.

There is a good, full consumption of the compounds, but the compound makers are using their held supplies of the stearine and neglect, for the present, the open market.

The make of the stearine is moderate, as the cattle receipts are of even less volume and of grass-fed quality. A firmer pure lard market than has been had would start up inquiry for the stearine.

In New York 12¼¢. is asked and 12¢. bid.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL** eased up a little in price on slackened demands. Rotterdam bought at 78@79 florins for named brands, and at 75 florins for others. Afterwards a higher market. Sales of spot at 80 florins, and September shipments at 78 florins Rotterdam; spot 80 florins, shipments at 78 florins New York; extra, 14¼¢@14½¢. per lb. medium at 9½¢., and low grade at 8½¢.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Variable in price, as to Western and city made, or from 12 to 12½¢. Demands are moderate.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Quoted nominal at 5½¢. per lb.

**GREASE.**—Export interest is light. Home soap buying is moderate, because of the weakness in the cotton oil market. Pressers are slow buyers as the oil has dull sale. Quotations: Yellow, at 4½¢@5½¢.; house, 4¾¢@5½¢.; bone, 5@5½¢.; brown, 4½¢@4¾¢.; white, 5¾¢@6¼¢.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light supplies tend to steady holding of prices. Yellow at 5½¢@5¼¢.; white, 6@6¼¢.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Fairly well supported prices. Moderately active demands. Quotations: Ceylon, spot, 7¼¢@7½¢.; August to October, shipments 6¾¢@7¢.; Ceylon, spot, 6¾¢@6½¢.; do. August shipments, 6@6½¢.

**PALM OIL.**—Steady reduction of stocks on buying of soapmakers. Quotations: Red, prime at 5½¢.; do., to arrive, 5½¢. Lagos, spot, 5½¢@6¢.; do., to arrive, 5½¢@5¼¢.

**CORN OIL** offered at irregular and easy prices, reported as low as \$5 per 100 lbs. for limited quantities, influenced somewhat by the weakness in cottonseed oil prices.

**LARD OIL.**—Moderate sales in a jobbing way at 69@70¢. for prime.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is of a small order at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85¢.; 30 test, 78¢.; prime, 56@58¢.; 40 test, 72¢.

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Marseilles, France, 2,490 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 44,131 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 63,745 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 9,836 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,467 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 4,950 lbs.; Antwerp, Germany, 165,500 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,030 lbs.; Bristol, England, 4,200 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,550 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 17,065 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,724 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20,809 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,372 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 14,007 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,835 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 1,141 lbs.; London, England, 144,741 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 802,906 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 7,642 lbs.; Manchester, England, 156,279 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,500 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 1,959 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 4,168 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,066 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,613 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,787 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,886 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 5,757 lbs.

LARD.—Aalesund, Norway, 15,240 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 2,500 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,477 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 16,801 lbs.; Bristol, England, 135,800 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 14,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 94,171 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 274,143 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 129,110 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 4,058 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 24,200 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,362 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,887 lbs.; Havre, France, 7,500 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 89,209 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 56,659 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,711 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 29,792 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 6,620 lbs.; London, England, 332,095 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 456,446 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 14,300 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 72,604 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 15,611 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 1,400 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 17,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 82,445 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 2,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 64,685 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 6,412 lbs.; Prague, Austria, 31,420 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 328,896 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 43,630 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,582 lbs.; Southampton, England, 32,750 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 12,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 64,351 lbs.; Tunis, Africa, 11,550 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40,226 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Demerara, British Guiana, 250 gals.; Manchester, England, 13 bbls.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 87 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 67 bbls.; Hamilton,

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**Palm Kernel Oil**

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W. I., 18 bbls.; Kingston, Jamaica, 90 bbls.; London, England, 55 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 9 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 188 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 308 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 105 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 21 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 88 bbls., 10 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 250 pkgs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 30 pkgs.; Colon, Panama, 75 pkgs.; Havana, Cuba, 10 cs.; Liverpool, England, 23 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 1,088 boxes; Tunis, Africa, 25 cs.

**EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.**

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 19, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 125 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 50 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 121 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 65 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 42 tcs., 300 bbls.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 7 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 250,398 lbs., 28 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 18 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 18 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 141 bbls., 12 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 29 bbls., 14,821 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 40 tcs., 96 bbls.; London, England, 344,394 lbs., 25 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 100 tcs., 15 bbls., 350,315 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 5 tcs., 20 bbls.; Mauritius, W. I., 25 tcs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 21 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 23 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 495 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 29 bbls.; Southampton, England, 943,331 lbs., 1,144 tcs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 408 bbls., 25 tcs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 15 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Amsterdam, Holland, 70 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 150 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 560 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 515 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 915 tcs.; London, England, 352 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 35 tcs.; Manchester, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,473 lbs., 175 bbls.; St. Johns, Newfoundland, 75 tcs.; Southampton, England, 200 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 9,000 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 1,440 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,065 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,015 lbs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 4,100 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,725 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 2,075 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bari, Italy, 4,231 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,839 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 24,093 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,778 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 9,370 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 71,099 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 100 bbls.

TONGUES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 pkgs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 9 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 98 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 290 cs.; Buenos Aires, Argentine, 20 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 213 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 24 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 400 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 12 cs.; Kingston, Jamaica, 40 cs.; 48 pkgs.; London, England, 210 pkgs.; Liverpool, England, 50 cs.; Marseilles, France, 50 cs.

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**COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, August 20.—Some anxiety over reported crop damage seems to have been eliminated the last two days and a large crop now seems to be assured. Especially in the last two days there has been considerable disposition to sell new crop crude and the reaction towards higher prices which started on Monday was therefore quickly checked. The demand from the consumers for nearby oil has increased somewhat, but there seems to be yet enough holders of September contracts to make that option comparatively weak.

The faith of the September option will probably be decided in about a week's time and will no doubt be determined by whether the tenders will be taken care of or not. As far as the new crop options are concerned, we are inclined to believe that they will decline materially as soon as crude offerings become freer and actual oil begins to move, which should soon be the case.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 37c. sales; September, 37c. sales; October, 36½c. sales; November, 35½c. sales; December, 35½c. sales; January, 35¼c. bid, 35½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 42c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40c.; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 36½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 2½s. 6d.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.**

H. H. Brunt, formerly active at the New York Produce Exchange, has just been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, as the Chicago manager of the firm of Edward Valk & Co.

Anthony B. Caragol (Manuel Caragol & Son), was proposed for membership.

Visitors: A. C. Hay, Liverpool; William Heyman, St. Louis; Geo. B. Dobson, Galveston; J. W. Koester, Cincinnati; Geo. F. Patterson, Baltimore; A. C. Bennett, St. Louis; H. T. Mohler, L. C. Brossan, G. T. Ordway, Chicago.

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Broker in Cottonseed Products,  
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tilizing Materials  
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**CABLE MARKETS**

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 20.—Cottonseed oil market firm; demand good, especially for spot deliveries. Sales: Spot butter oil, 32 florins; prime summer yellow, 30 florins; off oil, 28½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Aug. 20.—Cottonseed oil market steady. Sales: off oil and spot, 64 florins; September, 62 francs; November-April, 57½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Aug. 13.—Cottonseed oil market dull, without buyers. Sales: Spot, prime summer yellow, 61 francs; winter 66 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Aug. 20.—Cottonseed oil market easy. Sales: New crop, November-April deliveries, off oil, 46¼ marks; prime summer yellow, 47¼ marks; butter oil and white oil, 51 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Cottonseed oil market steady. Sales: November-March, off oil, 22½s.; prime summer yellow, 23¼s.; white and butter oil, 24½s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS**

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 20.—New York market cleaned up on prime cottonseed oil and meal; October, November, and December prime crude, 27@27½c. Choice meal, October and November, \$23@23.50. Spot bulls, \$4@4.25; stocks about exhausted.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 20.—September crude oil 27½c.; October, 26c. Meal \$22, f. o. b. mill. Hulls, \$5.50, Atlanta, loose.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.



## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

#### Increase of Demands—Steady Export Buying of New Crop—Expectations of Early New Crop Marketing—Exceptional Cotton Crop Prospects—Lower Prices All Around.

The cottonseed oil market made only small changes in prices for the week. The advantage, on the whole, early in the week, was with buyers. A firmer tone developed at mid-week through steady demands of foreign markets for new crop. But the continued fine cotton crop prospects worked the market easier again and at this writing (Thursday) prices are lower with a big break in cotton prices.

It would appear that the radical declines in prices are nearly as much as called for until the new crop season is approached for material supplies. Meanwhile ordinary small fluctuations in prices would be regarded as probable.

If the new crop oil is marketed freely, as from the present look of the cotton crop it is expected it will be, there is some trade anticipation of prices decidedly in favor of buyers before the new year. An extraordinarily liberal consumption would follow low prices if they are to come about with the new crop season.

The fact remains, however, that on account of a possible early cotton crop and cottonseed oil supplies that it is exceedingly difficult to wake up home buyers for current holdings. Nevertheless it would be clear that the necessary consumption of compound makers and other home sources is steadily using up the very moderate supplies of the old oil.

There is little doubt but that the foreign markets are in instances waiting for a chance to get in on supplies of new crop.

We noted last week in our closing report of the market that there was then some little foreign demand. Indeed for last week about 50,000 barrels were sold to Europe for November, December and later deliveries; the trading was more as forced through actual needs of supplies. This week, thus far, some trading has been done with the foreign markets, but not in as full volume as in the previous week.

While the South has been offering to sell the new crop cotton in an urgent way, thus implying ideas of the cotton crop, it is not observed that there is especial urging, as yet at least, of new crop crude cottonseed oil. Neither is the South especially interested in selling in New York the refined oil, or for that matter buying it.

As the days go by increasing confidence is felt over a nearly record cotton crop.

It is felt that if August is passed through with favorable weather for the cotton crop that although heavy rain storms and other weather conditions in September could do some damage to the crop, yet that there would be a pretty good assurance of a liberal cotton yield and an abundance of cottonseed.

The few poor cotton crop reports are less than usual for this time of the year and the loss of condition to the crop thus far this month is materially under the ordinary percentage and barely more than three per cent.

Moreover the corn crop is promising a full

yield essentially all over the West, while at the South more corn has been grown this year than was the case in the previous year, whereby the South will be better able to take care of its own wants of the grain, with less dependence upon the West.

As it looks at present the new crops season should give an abundance of cottonseed and animal fats, as in strong contrast to the supply position of the season about to close.

It requires barely four weeks more of favorable weather conditions for the cotton and corn crops for realization of present hope of supplies.

If the cotton crop should turn out of as large volume, as it is possible it will, it would look likely there would be an arrangement of ideas to get cottonseed at values conforming to the general supply position; therefore that it would be unlikely a disposition would be shown of going out of the old season with stimulated prices for cottonseed products.

Nevertheless the cottonseed oil is even now upon a remarkably cheap basis when considered only with the prices of associated, or competing, fats, however lower it may go under new crop supplies.

If there was the ordinary consumption of Europe or normal business affairs in this country, the relation of prices of cottonseed oil with the other fats would have more decided recognition.

It is true that the Western, Eastern and Southern compound makers are using the cottonseed oil from held stocks at contract deliveries in about the volume they used it at this time last year; the compounds are

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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having ordinary consumption. But there are slow new demands for cottonseed oil supplies from the compound makers, who are straining to get over the current season and wait for new crop supplies. All other home sources are buying as urged by actual needs.

With the conservative home trading there is, to make matters worse, delayed European demand.

Even for new crop oil the buying ahead by foreign markets is, as yet, much behind that of last year at this time.

The European markets barely maintain prices of linseed, sesame and peanut oils, and feel uncertain over the cottonseed oil market. The English market yields a little for cottonseed oil. The continued high prices of oleo oil, with probability of its being more in favor of sellers under the prospect of grass fed cattle supplies for a few weeks more, does not especially urge Rotterdam to buy cottonseed oil, although it has taken moderate supplies of new crop for late fall months and early winter months' deliveries.

The general business situations of Europe are not, as yet, promising and continue especially unsatisfactory in Germany. Nevertheless it is hard to see why cottonseed oil should not be taken hold of promptly on offerings of new crop cottonseed oil by essentially all foreign markets this side of January, if prices for cottonseed oil get upon the trading basis that seems probable. Less than usual supplies of old crops of competing oils should force the European demands for cottonseed oil no matter how favorable some of the European new crop prospects are for some of the competing oils. It is counted upon that the olive crop will be a short one.

Whether the "long" September oil has been pretty well cleaned out in New York or has not is a matter of some discussion; the market position depends somewhat upon the complete liquidation of the September delivery; we think it is now very moderate.

The speculative trading in New York has been, at times, of a fairly liberal order, more for a prolonged time; small profits or losses, as shown, are sufficient for the most part to close out contracts. Difference of opinion as to the near market position is quite marked.

The mills recovered tone at mid-week as to prices and then asked an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 1 c. per gallon from the inside figures of the previous week. At this writing (Thursday) sales for the week have been of about 70 tanks crude at 28@28 $\frac{1}{4}$  c. for September and 27@27 $\frac{1}{4}$  c. for October, November and December in the Southeast; 28 c. for September and 27 c. for October, November and December in the Valley. In Texas 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. quoted for November and December.

The latter easier market for the refined in New York made the mills a little more anxious to sell the crude oil, especially as the situation was sympathizing with lower cotton prices.

The pure lard market with which the trading in compounds and consumption of cottonseed oil is usually influenced, stands in this position: That the full stocks of the lard over the world and the forcing of September liquidation made a market in favor of buyers; on the other hand further radical

declines in prices of hogs would seem improbable, however a market rather more in buyers' favor; therefore the packers would be seemingly against further materially weaker prices for the lard. As the packers now control the lard stock, the pressure in selling is modified; reactions to moderately better prices have happened. The lard is, however, steadily offered in Europe from consigned lots and home packing at materially less money than the lay down cost from this country. The compounds are in ordinary competition with the lard, so far as prices go, as favored by the cheaper cost cottonseed oil.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

On Saturday about steady for old; rather firmer on October. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, September, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @39 c.; August closed 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @39 c.; 100 bbls. October, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; November closed 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; 300 bbls. December, 36@36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 c.; 400 bbls. January, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c. Good off yellow, August, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ @38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; off yellow, August, 38@38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; summer white, August, 41@42 c.

Sales the day before had been 400 bbls. prime yellow, August, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 1,400 bbls. September, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @38 c.; 1,500 bbls. October, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @37 c.; 1,400 bbls. November, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.

On Monday easier prices by  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; moderate speculation. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 38@38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; 2,400 bbls. September, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 38@38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; 1,800 bbls. October, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 37@37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; 100 bbls. November, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 36@36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; 600 bbls. December, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 c.; 400 bbls. January, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 c., closed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 c. Good off yellow, August, 37@38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.

On Tuesday, slight variations to prices; closed about steady. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, 38 c., closed 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @39 c.; 200 bbls. September, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 300 bbls. October, 37@37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; November closed 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 1,200 bbls. December, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; January closed 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Sales 200 bbls. summer white, August, 39@39 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.

On Wednesday a firm opening and weak closing market. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, August, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @39 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; 700 bbls. September, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 100 bbls. October, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c., closed 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; 400 bbls. November, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 600 bbls. December, 36 $\frac{1}{8}$ @36 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 36@36 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; 500 bbls. January, 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., closed 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @36 c. Good off yellow, August, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.

On Thursday, quiet, lower. Sales: 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, October, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 c., closed 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 200 bbls. November, 36@35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; 400 bbls. December, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c., closed 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @35 $\frac{3}{4}$  c.; January closed 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @35 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; August, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$  c.; September, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Sales: 300 bbls. January, 36@35 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.; 200 bbls. September, 37@37 $\frac{1}{4}$  c.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

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**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

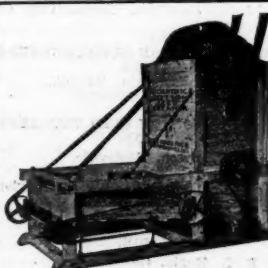
Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 19, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.							
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.	Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Aalesund, Norway	25	5		Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	
Aberdeen, Scotland	195	—		Gotenberg, Sweden	599	1,400	
Abo, Russia	—	20		Granada, Spain	—	37	
Acapulco, Salvador	21	71		Grenada, West Indies	72	17	
Adelaide Australia	—	51		Guadeloupe, West Indies	3,950	3,597	
Alexandria, Egypt	9,421	598		Guantanamo, Cuba	—	28	
Algiers, Algeria	7,278	7,314		Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	131	535		Hamburg, Germany	50	9,709	2,625
Amapala, Honduras	—	8		Havana, Cuba	4	1,088	5,369
Antigua, West Indies	142	453		Havre, France	—	29,524	16,728
Antofagasta, Chile	143	—		Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	
Antwerp, Belgium	5,793	2,605		Hull, England	—	200	125
Asuncion, Venezuela	14	23		Isagua, West Indies	—	18	
Auckland, New Zealand	31	488		Jamaica, West Indies	—	78	
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	15		Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	
Aza, West Indies	—	269		Kingston, West Indies	71	6,821	2,267
Bahia, Brazil	2,180	—		Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	600
Barbados, W. I.	33	1,261	1,077	Kustendji, Roumania	—	935	1,400
Belrut, Syria	163	—		Lagos, Portugal	—	10	
Belfast, Ireland	125	150		La Guaira, Venezuela	—	468	187
Berlice, British Guiana	—	84		La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	
Bergen, Norway	765	675		La Union, Salvador	—	11	
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana	—	5		Leghorn, Italy	—	1,843	3,443
Bombay, India	—	142		Leth, Scotland	—	125	
Bone, Algeria	1,050	675		Liverpool, England	—	6,893	2,077
Bordeaux, France	5,000	1,055		London, W. Africa	—	64	
Bralia, Roumania	75	100		London, England	—	10,508	5,632
Bremen, Germany	1,024	490		Lorenzo Marques, E. Africa	—	6	
Bremerhaven, Germany	50	15		Macao, Brazil	—	434	
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61		Macoris, San Domingo	—	990	1,011
Bristol, England	135	73		Madras, India	—	5	
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	500	11,410	2,990	Malmö, Sweden	—	380	240
Bucharest, Roumania	—	49		Malta, Island of	82	3,810	2,487
Calabar, Cuba	—	11		Manchester, England	250	3,488	3,350
Callao, Peru	84	12		Manaos, Brazil	—	6	
Calcutta, India	—	4		Manzanillo, Cuba	—	15	
Campeche, Mexico	34	5		Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	28	51
Cape Town, Cape Colony	1,099	2,006		Maranhão, Brazil	—	24	
Cardenas, Cuba	11	—		Marseilles, France	649	142,343	47,801
Cartagena, Colombia	—	2		Martinique, West Indies	331	3,044	11,588
Carupano, Venezuela	—	695	733	Massawa, Arabia	—	188	57
Cayenne, French Colony	—	6		Matanzas, West Indies	—	5	604
Cebu, Philippines	—	113	—	Melbourne, Australia	82	638	100
Champerico, C. A.	—	9		Messina, Sicily	—	47	
Christiania, Norway	2,835	525		Mexico, Mexico	—	6	
Christiansand, Norway	175	75		Mollendo, Peru	—	—	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	40	141	274	Montego Bay, West Indies	—	23	13
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	227	64	Montevideo, Uruguay	30	4,815	5,452
Colon, Panama	36	1,224	1,240	Nantes, France	—	100	
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29	Naples, Italy	—	735	540
Constantinople, Turkey	50	7,584	135	Newcastle, England	—	250	40
Cook, New Zealand	—	50		Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	68
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	976	300	Oran, Algeria	—	2,813	1,372
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	121	222	Oruro, Brazil	—	105	117
Cork, Ireland	—	260	30	Para, Brazil	—	95	20
Cristobal, Panama	—	128	18	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	40	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	33	113	Pernambuco, Brazil	—	2,203	
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20		Phillippeville, Algeria	—	131	
Dantzig, Germany	—	1,475	2,133	Piraeus, Greece	—	20	
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	75		Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	83	
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	184	131	Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	93	88
Demerara, British Guiana	26	2,120	1,717	Port au Prince, West Indies	—	72	42
Dominica, West Indies	—	—	24	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	4	
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	180	Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	56	12
Dublin, Ireland	250	2,190	2,490	Port de Patx, Haiti	—	6	5
Dundee, Scotland	—	100		Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37	Port Limon, Costa Rica	3	320	267
Dunkirk, France	—	2,335	150	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	
East London, Cape Colony	—	—	44				
Elme, Austria	—	50					
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	1,329				
Fredericksburg, Norway	—	55					
Fremantle, Australia	—	23					
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,061	2,375				
Genoa, Italy	—	12,717	13,227				
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	334				
Gibara, Cuba	—	20	5				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	250	3,930				
Glasgow, Scotland	—	12,793	8,907				

Totals 3,515 423,505 250,045

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	50	7,491	14,001
Belfast, Ireland	—	3,375	490
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	—	775
Bremen, Germany	—	2,150	5,863
Bristol, England	—	—	525
Christiansand, Norway	—	3,765	600
Colon, Panama	—	47	512
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,350	4,425
Cork, Ireland	—	—	75
Dublin, Ireland	—	330	845
Dunkirk, France	—	—	350
Genoa, Italy	—	3,735	762



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ESTABLISHED 1873

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,630	2,300
Hamburg, Germany	225	35,341	24,027
Havana, Cuba	—	4,283	4,083
Havre, France	—	4,932	12,471
Hull, England	—	—	125
Liverpool, England	—	19,793	15,479
London, England	—	14,760	15,725
Manchester, England	—	1,830	1,149
Marseilles, France	—	18,960	21,200
Newcastle, England	—	200	—
Port Barrios, Central America	—	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland	—	53,690	103,906
Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	913	250
Trieste, Austria	—	850	200
Tripoli, Africa	—	1,733	—
Venice, Italy	—	500	300
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,713	493

Total ..... 275 221,371 230,118

#### From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	—	438
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
London, England	—	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	—	1,100	—
Reval, Russia	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,786	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	—	60	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	10,007	9,983

Totals ..... 30,383 71,747

#### From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	710
Bremen, Germany	—	300	300
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	159
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	3,140
Havre, France	—	1,730	1,147
Liverpool, England	—	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	5,458
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50

Totals ..... 7,110 11,714

#### From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	—	730	612
Liverpool, England	—	51	—

Totals ..... 1,081 1,162

#### From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	27	52
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	120
Bergen, Norway	—	268	117
Bremen, Germany	—	322	9,405
Christiania, Norway	—	2,321	3,962
Christiansand, Norway	—	104	105
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	206	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	32
Genoa, Italy	—	785	323
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,271	5,534
Hamburg, Germany	—	4,101	7,062
Havre, France	—	10,323	3,133
Kalmar, Sweden	—	59	—
Liverpool, England	—	525	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	323	648
Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,446	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	—	253	581
Stettin, Germany	—	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	—	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	—	163	105
Trieste, Austria	—	450	104
Venice, Italy	—	374	423

Totals ..... 58,604 87,056

#### From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	450
London, England	—	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200

Totals ..... 202 5,796

#### From All Other Ports.

Canada	524	19,855	16,500
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	200

Totals ..... 524 19,855 17,000

#### Recapitulation.

From New York	8,515	423,305	250,045
From New Orleans	275	221,371	230,118
From Galveston	—	30,383	71,747
From Baltimore	—	7,110	11,714
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,162
From Savannah	—	58,604	87,056
From Newport News	—	202	5,796
From all other ports	651	19,855	17,000

Totals ..... 4,441 702,298 672,737

Every week there is something of practical working value to someone in the trade to be found on page 20 of The National Provisioner.

### REFORMS IN COTTON OIL TRADING.

The New York Produce Exchange Cottonseed Oil Committee, referred to last week as appointed to revise trading rules, has issued a notice as follows: That the Cotton Oil Rules Revision Committee will appreciate any suggestions in regard to improvements of the present rules; said suggestions to be sent in writing as soon as possible to John Aspegren, chairman.

The committee has been, since its appointment, together two or three times, but only for ordinary discussion; it has not, as yet, taken decided action looking to making of new trading rules.

There has been more earnest talk all around concerning the recent proposition to trade in cottonseed oil by the pound; there is hardly a sentiment anywhere against it, while general enthusiasm in favor of it.

It will be probably some weeks before the committee arrives at conclusions concerning general trade suggestions.

It is realized by the committee, as well as by all producing and consuming interests, that the trading in cottonseed oil is expanding and that there is promise for this season of the largest business ever had in it; therefore that it is necessary to adjust trading rules to give, if possible, greater satisfaction all around in foreign and home producing and consuming markets.

If cottonseed oil is, at length, traded in on a direct pound basis, as seems likely it will be, the trading prices would be, of course, arranged in this country on a decimal basis, whereby calculations of values would be exact (a trading basis of fractions in the connection would not be seriously thought of).

A direct pound basis in trading in cotton-

seed oil, although the trading has been always necessarily ciphered from it, would be gratifying to European as well as our seaboard and home markets generally.

With the present method of dealings in our home markets there is shown, first, an open market for gallons; as the oil is secured it undergoes weighing in the regular holding packages; with the number of pounds ascertained intricate or tedious figuring follows because of the oil having been sold at a price per gallon. It follows that the calculation of value is even now on the total pounds as weighed up.

Trading in Europe is not done on a gallon basis; few people suppose it is.

In the United Kingdom markets the English hundredweight (112 lbs.) and in the Continental markets the 100 kilos (220 lbs.), make the basis of trading in competitive oils, as well as in cottonseed oil.

The trading prices are arranged in Europe for the more liberal noted weight quantities in money of pounds, shillings and pence, or whatever may be the money of the country handling the commodities.

Cable quotations of oils sent from this country to Europe are figured, for convenience to possible foreign buyers, on the weight basis outlined. Europe does not care to know quotations for gallons.

The above is in line with the comments upon the proposition in the National Provisioner, August 1.

### THE HERTY COTTON OIL TEST.

Cotton oil mill men have been greatly interested in the so-called Herty test for determining the percentage of oil in meats, meal and hulls, the particulars of which appeared in The National Provisioner, issue June 13. After consultation with Dr. Herty, the well-known firm of Eimer & Amend, of New York City, manufacturers of all kinds of laboratory apparatus and chemicals, devised an apparatus, or rather a set of testing appliances, for carrying out the Herty test. By means of this special apparatus the entire determination can be carried out in the short time of twenty-five minutes, and with what is claimed to be the utmost degree of accuracy. An additional feature of this apparatus is the fact that no technical skill is required whatsoever to manipulate it, and the analysis can be carried out by the ordinary mill hand, thus doing away with the services of a chemist, who is a costly luxury in the small mill.

The above-mentioned firm has procured the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling the apparatus, and is publishing a booklet thoroughly descriptive of the test itself and the apparatus employed. The value of the Herty test is easily appreciated, for it furnishes a means for keeping a complete check on the working of the mill and will no doubt lead in the near future to the purchasing of seed on the basis of the seed's oil content. Booklet "CO" will be sent on application to Eimer & Amend, New York City.

### STAND BY HOME PRODUCTS.

American importers of Norwegian sardines refuse to pay as much for sardines packed in American cottonseed oil as for those packed in European olive oil. This is a discrimination against American cotton oil. The duty of the cottonseed oil trade in this connection is discussed editorially on page 19 of this issue of The National Provisioner.

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## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN SWEDEN

By A. G. Perkins, Special Agent Bureau of Manufactures.

Stockholm, Sweden, July 24.—Agriculture, cattle raising, and dairy farming are among the most important industries of Sweden, affording occupation for about 55 per cent. of the population, though only about 12 per cent. of the total area of the country is in cultivated fields and meadows (8,790,686 acres in cultivated field and gardens, and 3,608,905 acres in pastures). It is estimated that there were little more than 2,500,000 head of cattle in the country at the last census (1900), besides 1,250,000 sheep and 800,000 hogs. The principal feeding stuffs are hay, bran, peas, oil cakes, and gluten feed, in the order named, though in the past season just prior to harvesting time, a good deal of the grain was injured by bad weather, and therefore, being unmerchantable, was fed to the stock at the expense of the feeding stuffs above named.

The consumption of oil cakes is insignificant compared with the number of cattle, official statistics showing only 120,152 tons of all kinds imported during 1906. However, this is a marked increase over the preceding years, and since 1901, when the total imports were only 54,368 tons, the consumption has more than doubled.

### Cottonseed and Oil Cakes.

Cottonseed cake is not so well known in this part of Sweden, and does not constitute as large a percentage of the total consumption of oil cakes as the conditions justify. Peanut cake occupies the first position on account of its supposed even running analysis, followed by rape cake, sunflower cake, linseed cake, and cottonseed cake, in the order named. There is no particular prejudice against cottonseed cake, though some of the dealers say the lint interferes with the digestion.

Oil cakes, up to the present time, are not sold in this market strictly on analysis, but more on reputation (the supposed nutritive value), and in this respect cottonseed seems to have obtained a "black eye" several years ago by a shipment of undecorated or adulterated cake being sent to this market, containing a very low percentage of protein and fat.

"Give a dog a bad name and you might as well kill him," but patience and perseverance will be rewarded, and if the crushers will see that their goods are properly represented, and orders filled according to contract grade, they will redeem the good name of cottonseed cake. Of the total imports of all kinds of oil cakes in 1906, France furnished 41,311 tons, mostly peanut cake, Germany furnished 27,384 tons, Russia furnished 26,343 tons of sunflower and rape cake, Denmark furnished 18,715 tons, and United States 4,188 tons.

### Small Shipments From United States Explained.

In considering the above figures it should be borne in mind that a large part of the shipments from Germany and Denmark were American cottonseed cake, either trans-shipped from ports in those countries or sold out of storehouses there. The principal ports in Sweden receiving oil cakes, with the quantities imported at each during 1906, are as follows: Göteborg, 20,789 tons; Malmö, 15,849;

Stockholm, 14,972; Helsingborg, 13,310, and Norrköping, 10,839 tons.

One reason for the small imports from the United States may be the limited shipping facilities, comparatively few steamers coming direct from Gulf ports to Sweden, especially the Eastern coast, and trans-shipments always mean a much higher freight rate; whereas peanut and sunflower cake, from France and Russia, respectively, as well as other cakes from Germany and Denmark, are shipped direct to Swedish ports, in most cases in bulk, which puts the American cottonseed cake at a decided disadvantage.

Another reason is that American exporters of cottonseed cake, so far as I am able to learn, have no direct agencies in this part of Sweden, and all other cakes are sold by local agents. It is almost useless, especially in Eastern and Northern Sweden, to try to work this market properly through agents in other countries. There is a certain business rivalry among the merchants that materially interferes with the success of a business conducted in this way.

Gluten feed is another American product very much in demand here, and while statistics are not obtainable at this writing, it seems that by far the largest part of the total imports come from England, though the American article is considered superior and will bring a better price. English gluten feed is quoted to-day (July 24) at \$34.06 per long ton c. i. f. Stockholm.

### Cottonseed Oil and Linters.

Very little cottonseed oil comes to Stockholm, the principal margarine factories being in the Western part of Sweden, some owned or controlled by foreign (French and Norwegian) capital. Then, too, the sesame law, which requires 10 per cent. of sesame oil in all margarine butter and cheese, interferes with the possible consumption of cottonseed oil in this trade. For soap purposes the price of cottonseed oil has been too high for the Swedish manufacturer. Corn oil, coming mostly from England, is the principal oil used by the soap factories, together with fish oil and linseed oil, a considerable quantity of which is manufactured in Sweden.

However, in this trade it is largely a question of price, and whenever cottonseed oil can be sold relatively as cheap as these other oils a market can be found in Sweden. English corn oil is quoted to-day \$6.14 per 112 pounds c. i. f. Stockholm. The usual terms for feeding stuffs and oils are sixty or ninety days reimbursement on London or Hamburg bankers, or three days' sight draft less 1 per cent.

Linters are known in this market, so far as can be learned, but after describing the article to one of the cotton brokers here he said he thought he could sell them if the price was right, which, of course, depended on the quality.

### COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

One of the leading Magdeburg dealers furnishes to Vice-Consul James L. A. Burrell the following facts on the oil and seed-meal trade in that German market for the year 1907:

German poppy oil has almost disappeared from the market. Poppy oil from the Levant was offered in its stead, but its sale was restricted because of the prevailing high prices. East India poppy oil, however, was sold steadily throughout the year, but on account of the poor crop the price was higher than for some time. Sesame oil also increased in price, owing to the bad crops in India and on the Mediterranean. Nevertheless much business was done, and at times the demand was greater than the supply, due in part to the high prices for American cotton oil.

Peanut oil increased in popularity as a fine table oil, and the outlook for business during the present year is favorable. Peanut oil

was also tried for technical purposes in place of the more expensive cotton oil, but the sales were not large.

Cottonseed oil was used less for feeding purposes in 1907 than formerly. Palm kernel meal, rape meal, and poppy cakes held their own, while rice bran, sesame cakes, peanut and cocoa cakes were produced in larger quantities and had a larger use. Corn products were imported in large quantities and sold at high prices.

The number of cattle kept does not show a noticeable decrease, and the demand for feed stuffs will be as great as formerly, and the prices are likely to remain high.

### FACT AND HUMOR IN A BULLETIN.

Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1908.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I desire to call attention through your columns on the part of both leading cotton planters and oil men to the most remarkable and praiseworthy publication that has ever been issued in behalf of the cotton seed. I refer to Bulletin No. 10, published by B. F. Taylor, chairman of the Bureau of Publicity of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association. It contains more good fun, more sound sense, more convincing argument on increasing the profits of both planters and mills by feeding cottonseed meal to horses, mules, hogs, chickens and cows, than can be found in similar compass anywhere. In this publication, beautifully illustrated, a witty judge, a man who calls himself a "red-necked farmer," but who is in reality a sound economist, and a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture vie with each other in making interesting and plain both the principles and practice of feeding both plants and animals.

Chemists remind us of that old joke that there is 90 per cent. of dry matter in the cotton seed, but there is not 10 per cent. of dry matter in this pamphlet, and no one can read it who has anything to feed who will not straightway get some cottonseed meal to do it with.

The red-necked farmer's experience in hog feeding would make a horse laugh. The quiet fun which Judge Hammond pokes at the oil mill men all the way through for their lack of enterprise in not popularizing cottonseed products will tickle the planters and incline them to take a more humorous and helpful view of the oil mill man's troubles. Judge Hammond says, for instance: "If you want the public to take up a thing, you must put it in their hand and make them close down on it; if you want the public to eat anything, you must put it in their mouths and hold their noses until they swallow it. In thus firmly dealing with the public, you should be sustained by the thought that you are not administering a mean dose, but only insisting on their learning how to use a wholesome foodstuff."

A copy of this publication is worth \$25 to any man who buys feed or fertilizer, and yet it is sold by the Bureau of Publicity at \$25 a thousand copies, and is intended for distribution by merchants, bankers and oil mills to their correspondents whom they want to laugh and grow rich. The oil mill man who is too mean to get a lot of these pamphlets and distribute through the mail to his correspondents doesn't deserve to receive a single cotton seed this coming season, and the mill which buys most and distributes most of these pamphlets ought to and will receive more than its full share of the seed and at fair prices.

I write and publish some literature myself privately on cottonseed subjects, but this is so much better than anything I have written that I do not hesitate to advise my oil mill friends to buy this and buy freely.

EDWIN LEHMAN JOHNSON.

[The bulletin referred to by Mr. Johnson is made up, as has been announced by The National Provisioner, of addresses delivered at the Inter-State Convention at Louisville by Judge H. C. Hammond, of Georgia, on feeding cotton meal to horses and mules, by L. C. Estes, of Texas, on feeding cottonseed meal to hogs, and by Special Agent Boykin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, on cottonseed meal as a fertilizer. It is well illustrated and a valuable document.—EDITOR.]

# Chicago Section

Springfield, after taking stock, will find that hysteria is not a paying investment.

There is a difference between George Cohan and William J.—George has a show. Wah! he!

'Bout time to trot out Ed Tilden's hay-fed hog again. Lots of his relatives here these days.

That was an awful slap on the wrist Doc Wiley gave his chief up at Mackinac—by proxy. Foxy Doc!

A member of the Turkish cabinet died suddenly. Don't know whether he did it all by himself or had help.

Some of the medical experts who sent in large bills to Thaw must have made part of the charges on account of their lacerated consciences.

We expect to see the original nature fakers have a pleasant time with their hammers as soon as President Roosevelt's African book leaves the press.

Notice clouds of dust rolling up and down the streets occasionally? That's A. D. and E. B. and the rest of the bunch hustling to get ready to entertain the packers in October.

Visitors to "Fairview" were frightened away one day this week by a big black snake in the road. Wonder what kind of eye-water it is they dispense in Lincoln?

Big Bill's saddle horse went lame and he had to quit riding. The indignant S. P. C. A. man said: "Get an elephant"—and that's what Bill did, by gosh! Old pachyderm can run some, too, so they say.

There was an old lady from Kendt, To the meat market man she did sendt,  
For a piece of old grasser  
Filled up on cold wasser,  
For she knew the choice steers had all wendit.

Adam was sitting behind a rock (that was in the stone age) when Si Cutup came along and invited the star progenitor to go around

the corner and have suthin'. All he'd seen of the champ apple eater was his noodle around the ledge of the rock. "How the Sam Hill can I go?" says Adam, "the old woman's done gone cut up my pants for a salad." Then and there he turned over a new leaf.

## WHY PACKERS PICKED KANSAS CITY.

The reason why the Armour's and evidently the other packers selected Kansas City as one of the chief packing centers was just an accident, according to Colonel R. T. Van-Horn, who has recently given an interview on the subject.

"The manner in which the Armour plant came into existence is fresh in my memory as if it were yesterday," says the Colonel. "It was somewhere back in the sixties, the exact date I cannot remember. There was no hog killing, and as refrigerator cars were not in use, the business was packing mess beef, putting the product in barrels; steamboats taking it aboard at the river bank nearby.

"It was in October, the most salubrious and beautiful month of all the year in this mid-continent region. The firm name then was Plankinton & Armour—John Plankinton and Philip D. Armour—and the locality was about where the great Armour plant is now. The incident was as follows: Hon. William D. Kelley (Pig Iron Kelley), member of Congress from Philadelphia, had been on a Western trip as far as Denver, and returning, stopped over at Kansas City on a visit to Colonel Morton, whose fine farm is in the Clay county bluffs, north of Harlem. Mrs. Kelley and Mrs. Morton had been school girls together and the stop-over was to afford them a visit and an old-time reunion.

"Judge Kelley came over every day, and, as I had made his acquaintance in the House of Representatives, I was the only person he personally knew here, and I took more than ordinary pains to show him the hospitality of the city, which he kindly returned by a public address in the old court house.

"Then, as now, the packing business was the great enterprise of the city, and was the point of interest to show all visitors. One day I took Judge Kelley up to the Bottoms to see it. There was then no structure that could be called a building—only a frame to cover the killing beds, and a long covered runway for the slaughtered carcasses of beef.

"It so happened that John Plankinton himself was present and, when Judge Kelley was introduced to him, Mr. Plankinton gave him that attention and consideration due a man of eminence and national reputation. Judge

Kelley was astonished at the magnitude of the business, was profuse in his compliments and questions, and said: 'I am astounded, sir, at the existence of such an immense business away out here in the wilderness, and so much greater than any of like character in our Eastern States. How does it come and what induced its establishment?'

"Well," said Mr. Plankinton, 'it was what you might call an accident. As you perhaps know, we have been packing beef in Chicago and Milwaukee for some years. Many of our cattle come from the country south of this. The common name was Cherokee cattle, being brought mostly from the Indian Territory. Our method was to drive the cattle to this point, as it is the nearest Missouri river locality, the river being narrow and deep and the banks solid, swimming them across and driving to Quincy, and by rail to Chicago.

"It was when I was here on one of those occasions, while stopping at the hotel in Kansas City, that I heard of some cattle over in the Delaware country and, getting on my horse one morning, came across the bottom here to cross the Kaw at the Wyandotte ferry. As I was riding along, not far from where we now are, I saw a dead steer lying at the road side, and thinking I would find a strong odor from it I began looking for a way to ride around it. But the underbrush, as you may see in places, was so dense that only the roadway to accommodate a single wagon was to be seen.

"But as no stench was noticed I concluded the air was moving toward the other side and that I would get the benefit of the dead carcass after I passed it. But there was no difference and my horse did not seem to notice it. The facts excited my curiosity and I rode back to the dead carcass and struck it with my whip. It sounded like a drum.

"The incident set me to thinking and I concluded that if the climate here would secure a dead steer, the carcass of a slaughtered one ought to keep for a longer time than on the lake shore. And then I thought of the jerked buffalo meat cured from time immemorial without salt. And so we concluded to try it as a packing point, saving the drive to Quincy, the railroad charges from there, and the shrinkage in transit.

"And so we have found it. To-day, Judge Kelley," said Mr. Plankinton, pointing to the rows of dressed carcasses on the runways, 'we are killing 1,300 head of cattle and, with the thermometer at Chicago the same as it is here, all of that meat would spoil, and we can kill two and three weeks earlier than there. And thus you have the reasons why we are here.'

"The facts are exact as I have given you and the words, as a rule, as they were uttered. The points covered are all literally presented—particularly as to the dead steer and its results. It is all faithful history."

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# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market is steady to firm all around. There is a good demand for branded hides for prompt shipment, but packers are mostly closely sold up or sold ahead. Tanners claim, however, that this is only the beginning of the branded season. Native steers rule quiet but firm. One packer is offering July natives at 15½c., but some are talking 16c. for late August and September takeoff. Heavy Texas steers can be bought ahead at 16½c. and lights at 14c., but extreme light Texas are not being offered alone at 12c. Butt brands continue firm and quotable at 14¼c. One big packer recently sold 5,000 at 14¼c., which has been previously referred to, and later another packer sold several cars at 14¼c. Colorados can still be bought ahead at 14c. Branded cows continue to rule firm at 12c. Only one packer now has any branded hides to offer for prompt shipment and this packer is consequently talking fancy prices on them. Native cows are slow. There are some accumulations of light cows and packers are making more of these than they expected and fewer branded cows. One packer is offering July-August light cows at 13½c., and another packer might accept 13¾c. for some August-September heavy cows, but July light cows are obtainable at 13¼c. There is a good inquiry for light average natives and branded bulls. Native bulls are now being held at 11@11½c. and branded bulls are quotable at 9½@10c. Some old lots of hides are coming to light which tanners were led to believe had all been sold. These offerings consist mostly of native steers and include some scattering lots of January, April and June salting.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market rules steady but no firmer on most varieties. Tanners are still holding off until there is some material improvement in the leather trade, but dealers are holding firm as the supplies on hand are small and the receipts are light. Short-haired buffs are still quotable at a range of 11@11½c., and the regular market considered quotable at 11¼c. Two cars of short-haired buffs have been sold for prompt shipment at 11¼c., but buffs for

September delivery that will be free of grubs are held at 11½c. and this figure has been established by some sales recently. Some poorer lots of buffs on hand could probably be secured at 11c. Heavy cows are steady. A car of harness selection heavy cows is offered at 11½c., but ordinary heavy cows with a large percentage of seconds are offered at 11¼c. The best demand of late has been for extremes and the market is strong on these with stocks closely sold up. Fancy selections of extremes are wanted here at 12¼@12½c., but the Chicago dealers will not make sales unless they get extra prices to cover cost of labor and the difficulty of disposing of the remainder left over after special selections have been taken out. Last sales of ordinary extremes were at 12c. Short-haired heavy steers are firm and held at 13½c. and some dealers are not disposed to sell heavy bulls at 9c. and 8c.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is firm on both calf and kip. Best Chicago cities are held at 16½c., but no sales have been reported over 16¼c. Outside cities are bringing 16c. for good lots with some held at 16¼c. Good countries continue to sell at 15½c. Kips range 12@13c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market is firm on packer shearlings but no further sales have been reported since those noted at 72½c. and 75c. Packer lambs are quoted at 75@80c. Most sales of country shearlings are from 30@50c. and country lambs range from 40@65c.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market is more active and further sales have been made at steady prices with 4,650 Bogotas taken in all on the basis of 20c. for mountains and 4,000 Central Americans, etc., have been sold in all on the basis of 20½c. Total sales of Puerto Cabellos, La Guayras and Maracaibos were 5,600 at 20½c. for the Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras and 20c. for Maracaibos. A sale of 1,400 Truxillos has also been made at 20c. and 220 dry and dry salted Rio Mache sold at 14½c. A lot of 400 hides from Grenada that arrived on the "Crown of Navarre" is reported to have sold at 21c. Straight Orinocos are quoted at 21½c.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—One of the outside smaller Brooklyn packers sold a car of bulls at 10½c. No further sales have been made by the regular packers. Last sales of small outside packer spready steers were at 16c. ahead to the end of the year, but no regular packer is reported to have sold any spreadies at the asking price of 17c. of Junes that are offered at 16½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Offerings of hides are very light and prices

vary considerably according to lots. One lot of cows containing some steers and running back in salting has been offered here at 10¼c. flat, but car lots of all short-haired cows are not offered by regular dealers as a rule under 11c. flat, although buyers are not willing to give this price. Calfskins are in small supply. Good New York City skins continue quotable at \$1.40, \$1.75 and \$2. Country skins range at \$1.25, \$1.55 @ 1.60, and \$1.75@1.80.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Outside city fronts are somewhat firmer and are now quoted around \$2.60. Some 20-inch and up butts are offered at \$1.40 and \$1.45, but Europeans, though slightly firmer in their views, are not willing to pay these prices as yet. There are considerable accumulations of butts both East and West.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**—Advices from Europe continue very strong on about everything. There are some offerings of Paris city spready native steers at 6¼d. cost and freight with 4 per cent. shrinkage, which figure out about 15¼c. laid down here duty paid, but other parties quote Paris city spreadies up to 16½c. duty paid. Some Paris city plump selection heavy steers are reported sold at 16¼c. duty paid laid down here. Sales are reported of Paris city 16 to 22-lb. vail kips at 23c. laid down here, with 4 per cent. shrinkage. Some English city calfskins are reported sold at \$1.30, \$1.65 and \$1.82½ selected and \$1.10 for 4 to 5-lb. skins. Some very extreme prices are being talked by European dealers who have speculated in dry Russian calfskins. These dealers have ideas of 50c. for Courland Schaarn slaughters, 48@48½c. for regular trimmed Courland slaughters and 48c. for Viatkas, and though they do not expect to find buyers at these prices now, they believe these rates will be secured later. Reports from the Nijni fair in Russia are that everything has been closely cleaned up there and that higher prices are being secured for ordinary trimmed Russia calf than the rates at which the bulk of the best Courlands brought this season.

## LOSS OF WEIGHT IN DRY HIDES.

In sustaining a claim filed in behalf of Standt & Company, of Rosaria and Buenos Ayres, the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York this week ruled that where the invoice value correctly represents the market value of dry hides in the principal markets of the country of exportation, duty can only be assessed on the landed weight at the invoice value per pound.

The customs authorities took the position that because the hides in question had decreased in weight from 4 to 7 per cent. since shipment, they should pay a higher duty. It was shown, however, that dry hides are purchased with the understanding that they are commercially free from moisture, and hence are not subject to any appreciable loss of weight by evaporation or shrinkage. Prominent importers called to appear before the board stated that dry hides that have decreased in weight during the voyage of importation have not increased in value per pound either in this country or abroad.

## SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.**

SCRANTON, PA.

or

CHICAGO

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 10.....	18,794	1,720	31,357	28,784
Tuesday, August 11.....	5,745	1,857	8,807	15,317
Wednesday, August 12.....	17,516	1,757	25,082	17,016
Thursday, August 13.....	3,030	1,260	23,750	10,829
Friday, August 14.....	2,444	1,800	22,543	9,513
Saturday, August 15.....	1,487	0	6,597	1,438
Total last week.....	46,816	8,418	118,136	82,697
Previous week.....	55,898	7,268	134,940	91,343
Cor. week 1907.....	64,417	7,813	106,181	89,976
Cor. week 1906.....	57,009	6,001	96,186	87,763

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 10.....	6,001	419	4,714	1,308
Tuesday, August 11.....	2,417	87	1,489	6,425
Wednesday, August 12.....	4,830	143	2,637	5,164
Thursday, August 13.....	3,140	50	4,121	3,465
Friday, August 14.....	1,595	114	5,071	1,004
Saturday, August 15.....	216	10	2,027	147
Total last week.....	18,199	823	20,509	17,513
Previous week.....	19,548	533	26,477	14,629
Cor. week 1907.....	24,162	564	29,308	25,552
Cor. week 1906.....	20,982	222	18,631	31,451

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,742,980	200,612	5,224,216	2,276,165
Year ago.....	1,931,179	208,436	4,753,711	2,384,124
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending Aug. 15th.....				300,000
Week previous.....				450,000
Year ago.....				405,000
Two years ago.....				361,000
Year to date.....				18,031,000
Same period, 1907.....				16,216,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Aug. 15, 1908.....	165,100	303,600	172,700	
Week ago.....	164,900	386,700	186,800	
Year ago.....	218,700	290,300	183,000	
Two years ago.....	156,200	287,300	168,600	

Total, year to date.....	4,476,000	13,258,000	4,866,000	
Same period, 1907.....	5,252,000	12,122,000	5,230,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Aug. 15:	
Armour & Co.....	22,900
Swift & Company.....	18,000
S. & S. Co.....	15,900
Morris & Co.....	6,500
Anglo-American.....	6,500
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,700
Hannum.....	5,100
Western P. Co.....	5,700
Boore & Co.....	2,400
Roberts & Oakie.....	1,900
Other packers.....	9,900
Total.....	99,500
Week ago.....	114,800
Year ago.....	83,800
Two years ago.....	84,500

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.75@7.75
Fair to good steers.....	6.00@6.75
Inferior to plain steers.....	5.00@6.00
Range steers.....	4.00@5.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	4.50@6.50
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@5.00
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.75
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@4.00
Canners.....	1.75@2.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@4.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.25@3.40
Heavy calves.....	4.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00@7.50

## HOGS.

Heavy packers, 275 lbs. and up.....	\$6.40@6.00
Mixed butchers and barrows, 300 lbs and up.....	6.55@6.70
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 250 to 325 lbs.....	6.75@6.90
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.....	6.60@6.50
Throw-outs, all weights.....	2.75@6.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.00@5.00
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	5.25@6.10

## SHEEP.

Plain to fancy ewes.....	\$3.75@4.50
Native lambs.....	5.50@6.00
Fair to fancy wethers.....	4.00@4.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50
Range lambs.....	6.00@6.50
Native yearlings.....	4.50@5.00
Range yearlings.....	4.50@4.90
Range ewes.....	3.50@4.15
Range wethers.....	3.75@4.30

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$15.05	\$15.10	\$15.00	\$15.07½
October.....	15.20	15.22½	15.15	15.22½
January.....	16.05	16.10	15.92½	16.07½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
October.....	9.40	9.42½	9.37½	9.40
January.....	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.17½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.70	8.72½	8.70	8.70
October.....	8.80	8.82½	8.80	8.80
January.....	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.10

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.17½	15.22½	15.05	15.07½
October.....	15.35	15.37½	15.17½	15.22½
January.....	16.15	16.17½	16.00	16.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.32½	9.35	9.27½	9.27½
October.....	9.45	9.45	9.37½	9.37½
January.....	9.15	9.20	9.10	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.77½
October.....	8.90	8.92½	8.85	8.87½
January.....	8.10	8.17½	8.07½	8.07½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	15.07½	15.07½	14.57½	14.72½
October.....	15.22½	15.25	14.70	14.85
January.....	16.00	16.02½	15.50	15.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.27½	9.27½	9.07½	9.17½
October.....	9.35	9.35	9.20	9.27½
January.....	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.77½	8.77½	8.62½	8.70
October.....	8.90	8.90	8.72½	8.80
January.....	8.05	8.07½	7.95	7.92½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	14.70	14.80	14.65	14.77½
October.....	14.85	14.92½	14.80	14.90
January.....	15.70	15.77	15.60	15.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.12½	9.22½	9.12½	9.22½
October.....	9.25	9.32½	9.22½	9.32½
January.....	9.00	9.12½	9.00	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.67½	8.72½	8.65	8.70
October.....	8.77½	8.82½	8.72½	8.77½
January.....	8.05	8.12½	8.02½	8.10

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	14.80	14.90	14.80	14.85
October.....	14.95	15.02	14.92	14.97
January.....	15.72	15.92	15.72	15.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.25	9.27	9.25	9.25
October.....	9.35	9.37	9.35	9.35
January.....	9.15	9.15	9.12	9.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.72	8.77	8.72	8.72
October.....	8.82	8.87	8.82	8.82
January.....	8.12	8.17	8.12	8.15

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	14.80	14.87	14.45	14.45
October.....	14.92	14.97	14.57	14.57
January.....	15.87	15.87	15.52	15.52
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	9.25	9.30	9.12	9.12
October.....	9.35	9.40	9.25	9.25
January.....	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.77	8.77	8.65	8.65
October.....	8.85	8.85	8.75	8.75
January.....	8.15	8.17	8.07	8.07

†Bld. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 19.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 11; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 13; 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; 20@22 ave., 11½; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6; No. 1 S. P. skinned shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12½; 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 10½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@8
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	14	@16
Round Steaks.....	14	@16
Round Roasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@14
Rolls Roast.....	10	@14

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00@2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50@2.00
Hind Quarters.....	@.15
Fore Quarters.....	@.12½
Legs, fancy.....	@.20
Stew.....	@.12½
Shoulders.....	@.10
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	@.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

## Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@.05
Shoulders.....	@.10
Hind Quarters.....	@.10
Fore Quarters.....	@.08
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@.18

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@12½
Pork Chops.....	@.14
Pork Shoulders.....	@.11
Pork Tenders.....	@.22
Pork Butts.....	@.12
Spare Ribs.....	@.09
Blades.....	@.07
Hocks.....	@.09
Pigs' Heads.....	@.00
Leaf Lard.....	@.11

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	@16
Fore Quarters.....	@12
Legs.....	@18
Breasts.....	@10
Shoulders.....	@12
Cutlets.....	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@18

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3 @ 4
Tallow.....	2 @ 3
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 @ 1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	9 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon).....	45 @ 50

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	15 @
Turkeys.....	@14
Fowls.....	10½ @
Roosters.....	@ 7
Ducks.....	9½ @ 11
Geese, per dozen.....	\$4.00 @ 6.00

## Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	10 @ 16
Chickens.....	@11
Chickens, Springs.....	@15
Ducks.....	10 @ 11
Geese.....	@—
Roosters.....	@—

## Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	6½ @ 7
60 to 80 lbs.....	8 @ 9
80 to 100 lbs.....	9 @ 10

## Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@18
Ribs, No. 2.....	@14
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 6½
Loins, No. 1.....	@19
Loins, No. 2.....	@16
Loins, No. 3.....	@13
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 9
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 8½
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 7
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 4½
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 6
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 5½
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 4½

## Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@24
Creamery Extras.....	@23
Creamery Firsts.....	@20½
Creamery Seconds.....	@19
Dairies, Extra.....	@19
Dairies, Firsts.....	@18

## Eggs.

Extras.....	@22
Prime Firsts.....	@20



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10	@ 10 1/2
Native steers, medium	9	@ 10
Helpers, good	10	@ 10 1/2
Cows	7	@ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	10	@ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	9	@ 9

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	4 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Steer Chucks	6	@ 7
Boneless Chucks	5	@ 5
Medium Plates	5	@ 5 1/2
Steel Plates	5	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	7	@ 8
Steer Rounds	10	@ 10
Cow Loins, Medium	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	19	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21	@ 21
Strip Loins	9	@ 9
Shoulder Butts	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	12	@ 12
Rump Butts	9	@ 10 1/2
Trimblings	4	@ 4
Shank	4	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	14	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18	@ 18
Loin Ends, steer, native	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	5	@ 5
Flank Steak	12	@ 12
Hind Shanks	3	@ 3

## Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2	@ 4
Hearts	12	@ 12
Tongues	18	@ 18
Sweetbreads	16	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	3	@ 3
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Brains	4	@ 4 1/2
Kidneys, each	5	@ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8	@ 8
Light Carcass	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Good Carcass	11	@ 11
Good Saddles	13	@ 13
Medium Racks	9	@ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4	@ 4 1/2
Sweetbreads	40	@ 40
Plucks	25	@ 25
Heads, each	12	@ 12

## Lambs.

Medium Caul	9	@ 9
Good Caul	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	10	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	7	@ 7
Lamb Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2	@ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 1/2	@ 9
Good Sheep	9 1/2	@ 10
Medium Saddles	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	11	@ 11
Medium Racks	8	@ 8
Good Racks	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	6	@ 6
Mutton Loins	11	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	3	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8	@ 8

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9	@ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	21	@ 21
Spare Ribs	8	@ 8
Butts	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Hocks	5	@ 5
Trimblings	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Tails	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Snouts	3 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	4	@ 4
Blade Bones	5	@ 5
Cheek Meat	5	@ 5
Hog Plucks	4	@ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	2	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	3	@ 3
Pork Kidneys	3	@ 3
Pork Tongues	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Slip Bones	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Tail Bones	4	@ 4
Brains	4	@ 4 1/2
Backfat	9	@ 9
Hams	13	@ 13
Calas	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Bellies	11	@ 11
Shoulders	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7	@ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6	@ 6
Choice Bologna	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	9	@ 9

Frankfurters	9	@ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Tongue	10	@ 10
White Tongue	10	@ 10
Minced Sausage	10	@ 10
Prepared Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
New England Sausage	11	@ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Berliner Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	16 1/2	@ 16 1/2
Holsteiner	13	@ 13
Mettwurst, New	15	@ 15
Farmer	15	@ 15
Italian Salami, New	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	—	@ —

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.00	
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50	
Bologna, 1-50	3.50	
Bologna, 2-20	3.00	
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00	
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50	

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50	
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00	
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00	

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	1.45	
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50	
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25	
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00	
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.25	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55	
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50	
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60	
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00	
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.00 per lb. net	

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.00	
Plate Beef	14.50	
Prime Mess Beef	12.50	
Extra Mess Beef	12.00	
Beef Hams	—	
Rump Butts	14.00	
Mess Pork	16.00	
Clear Fat Backs	18.00	
Family Back Pork	19.00	
Bean Pork	14.25	

## LARD.

Pure Leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Pure Lard	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	52	@ 52
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	—	@ —

## BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	12	@ 17
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## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14@10 avg.	11	@ 11
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	—	@ —
Butts	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.		

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	14	@ 14
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Skinned Hams	14 1/2	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	—	@ —
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	20	@ 20
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Rib, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Wide Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Sides	18 1/2	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	20	@ 20
Regular Boiled Hams	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
Smoked Hams	22	@ 22
Boiled Calas	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	19	@ 19
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## P. O. S. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20	@ 20
Export Rounds	20	@ 20
Middles, per set	52	@ 52
Beef bungs, per piece	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Hog casings, 4s packed	25	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	25	@ 25
Hog middles, per set	10	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	13	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	20	@ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20	@ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20	@ 20
Beef weasands	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	40	@ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	35	@ 35
Hog stomachs, per piece	4	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.62 1/2	@ 2.62 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40	@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.15	@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.35 and 10c.	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.32 1/2 and 10c.	@ 2.32 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.27 1/2 and 10c.	@ 2.27 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.15 and 10c.	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50	@ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average	225.00	@ 225.00
Horns, black, per ton	28.00	@ 28.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00	@ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00	@ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	55.00	@ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	65.00	@ 65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00	@ 90.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00	@ 25.00

## LARDS.

Primes team, cash	9.25	@ 9.25
Prime steam, loose	8.90	@ 8.90
Leaf	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2	@ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
Oleo No. 2	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Mutton	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Grease	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	64	@ 64
Extra No. 1 lard oil	48	@ 48
No. 1 lard oil	43	@ 43
No. 2 lard oil	41	@ 41
Oleo oil, extra	15 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	11	@ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65	@ 65
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54	@ 54
Corn oil, loose	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6	@ 6
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	6	@ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2	@ 5 1/2
Bone	5	@ 5
House	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	37	@ 37 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	36 1/2	@ 37
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/2	@ 3
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2	@ 1 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.90	@ .92 1/2
Oak pork barrels	1.00	@ 1.02 1/2
Lard tierces	1.25	@ 1.27 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltwater	5	@ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7	@ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2	@ 5

## Sugar—

White, clarified .....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated .....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified .....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 19.

The receipts of cattle were liberal again Monday and the market on the good to choice grades showed some strength; others sold steady. On Wednesday with 13,000 there is a very strong shipping demand for the better grades, and the market is active and prices on cattle selling at \$6.25 and above are 15c. per cwt. higher, the medium to pretty good kinds selling steady to strong. All buyers wanted cattle, a good clearance was made, all of the cattle being sold and weighed early. The market on butcher stock is active, prices strong to 10c. higher on all grades. Bulls higher. Veal calves steady, a good to choice selling mostly at \$7@7.50. During the past few days rains have been general throughout the country, and the market on stockers and feeders has been more active, prices 10@15c. higher than last week. The local traders have not been carrying over very many cattle from day to day, and quite a few from the country have been looking for good cattle, which are very scarce, but all classes have sold freely this week at the above advance.

The last two days of last week the hog market was active and prices advanced 15@20c., and with light receipts on Monday the market was again active and prices 10@15c. higher. Since then receipts have been more than equal to the demand, and the market has declined 10@15c., bulk of the good hogs selling to-day at \$6.75@6.85, bulk of mediums and mixed at \$6.50@6.70. We do not look for any material change in prices the balance of this week.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very liberal this week, especially of Westerns, and quite a number of natives the last couple of days. The market has been on the decline and they are selling 25@50c. lower than the close of last week, and good to choice lambs are selling at \$6@6.25, with fairly good ones around \$5.50@5.75. The only thing that is holding up in price is good feeding sheep and lambs and breeding ewes, and they have been selling as strong as ever. We look for liberal receipts of Westerns from now on and prospects are not very favorable for any advance.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Aug. 21.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 61,800; last week, 63,500; same week last year, 64,200. Prices have fluctuated mildly with small net change for the week on any class. Calves are a quarter higher, quarantine cattle 10c. to 15c. higher, stockers and feeders strong. Top fed steers \$7.25; fair to good, \$6.00@6.65; wintered Westerns of good weights, \$4.25@5.65; Western grass cows, \$3.00@3.60; bulls, \$2.50@3.30. Top veals, \$6.25. Twelve thousand quarantines included; steers, \$3.30@4.25; cows, \$2.60@3.50; calves \$3.75@5.75. Demand from the country is increasing; stockers, \$2.80@4.40; feeders, \$3.60@5.15.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week 39,000; last week, 50,800; same week last year, 36,000. Packers are making a strong fight against 7c. hogs and are sustained by the large stocks of product on hand. In spite of reduced marketing, prices touched the low point Wednesday, but are higher since. Top to-day \$6.80;

packing and butcher hogs, \$6.50@6.80; lights, \$6.10@6.65; pigs, \$3.50@5.25. The proportion of inferior light hogs and pigs is smaller this week.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 23,900; last week, 18,700; same week last year, 21,400. There was a sharp advance Monday, but fairly good supplies since sold lower; market steady with a week ago. Buyers follow Eastern markets closely; receipts of range stuff are moderate. Utah lambs, \$6.00@6.35; Utah ewes, \$3.50@4.20; yearlings, \$4.25@4.60; wethers, \$3.75@4.25. Good demand for stock feeding and breeding stuff for the country.

**HIDES** are strong. Green salted, 8@10½c.; bulls and stags, 8@9c.; glue, 4c.; dry flint butcher, 12@15c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; dry glue, 6c.

Packers' purchases this week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
A. D. B. & P. Co. ....	753	.....	245
Armour .....	7,251	9,420	2,347
Cudahy .....	5,026	3,992	1,746
Fowler .....	1,585	.....	1,654
Morris .....	6,570	4,870	1,737
Ruddy .....	846	.....	.....
S. & S. ....	5,514	7,528	2,686
Swift .....	7,086	8,061	3,675

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 19.

Although cattle receipts last week were tolerably liberal, they were so evenly distributed throughout the week that the demand kept up in good shape and prices were well sustained from start to finish. Only a few corn-fed beefs are coming, hardly enough to show the range of prices. Choice beefs find a ready sale at strong figures, but the short fed and part fat stuff is selling at mean figures on account of the competition of Western rangers. The range is from \$4 to \$7 for corn-feds, but the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling at \$5.25@6.25. Range beefs are selling well. Some fancy heavy rangers brought the even money, \$6, to-day, but they were the finest grass beefs that have been seen here in many a day. It takes choice rangers to bring \$5 or better, and the bulk of the range beef is selling around \$4.25@4.75. Cows and heifers have been in unusually liberal receipt of late, and prices have received a hard jolt. The market is 25@40c. lower than it was a week ago, as packers are getting a good many cheap grass steers. Prices range from \$2 to \$4.25, the bulk selling at \$3@3.40. Stockers and feeders are selling more freely than for some time past, and at stronger prices, especially for the good light weights. The range is from \$2.75 to \$4.75 with most of the business at \$3.75@4.40.

Hog values have been fluctuating more sharply than for a long time past, but the average is about a nickel lower than a week ago. Both local packers and Eastern shippers are taking the stuff freely and paying little attention to weight. It is quality they are after, and both light and heavy grades are selling at the same range. With only 6,000 head here to-day the market was weak. Tops brought \$6.60, as against \$6.65 last Tuesday, and the bulk sold at \$6.40@6.45, as against \$6.47@6.52 a week ago.

Although sheep receipts have been liberal of late the demand has improved from both packers and feeder buyers, and prices have been advancing sharply of late. The general market is all of 25@40c. higher than a week

ago, and the undertone is strong. Quotations on range or grass sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6@6.25; fair to good lambs, \$5.50@6; feeding lambs, \$5@5.65; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.40@4.75; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$4.10@4.40; feeding yearlings, \$4@4.40; good to choice wethers, \$3.90@4.15; fair to good wethers, \$3.60@3.85; feeding wethers, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice ewes, \$3.60@4; fair to good ewes, \$3.25@3.60; feeding ewes, \$2.50@3; culls and bucks, \$2@3.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 17, 1908.

The receipts of cattle are continuing quite liberal, but are coming largely from the ranges of the South and Southeast. Fully two-thirds of the receipts of the past week have been credited to this source. The supplies at all points are rather larger than conditions of the beef trade warrant, and there is not much prospect for improvement until there is a more free movement of beef in Eastern channels of consumption. Prices at present are not much different from a week ago on the few good fat corn-fed cattle that are coming, but for the bulk of offerings, prices are 15@25c. The cow and heifer market shows about the same decline as steers, while calves are 25@50c. lower. In the stocker and feeder line there is a fair demand for good quality light weight stockers, but rather a slim call for weighty feeders. Bulk of steers are selling at \$5.75@6.25 for fat natives, \$3.50@4.25 for rangers; \$2.85@3.50 for bulk of cows and heifers, with canners down to \$1.50. Bulk of veal calves, \$4.50@5.50. Stock calves and yearlings, \$2.85@3.60, and feeders \$3.50@4.25.

Within the past few days the movement of hogs has been somewhat surprising, in that they have shown a sharp falling off. This has developed a rapidly advancing market and prices at this writing are 25@30c. higher than last Thursday. With this falling off in supplies there is a noticeable decrease in the number of underweights that may be suggestive for the immediate future. Tops to-day sold at \$6.85 and the bulk at \$6.65@6.80.

Sheep and lambs are coming in moderate numbers for the season of year, and prices are holding up quite well; in fact, are somewhat higher than at time of last writing. Some feeder demand is beginning to develop, and this is affording an outlet for the thin grades. It is likely there will be a fair feeder demand as long as prices do not take an upward shoot. Good killing lambs are selling at \$4.50@6.25, yearlings and wethers at \$3.75@4.60, and ewes at 3.25@4.00.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 17, 1908.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,319	2	1,879	44,726	11,556
Sixtieth street ....	2,361	40	4,850	258	—
Fortieth street ....	—	—	—	—	14,925
Lehigh Valley ....	2,720	—	966	1,200	250
Weehawken .....	253	—	—	103	—
West Shore .....	1,632	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	49	146	2,210	2,730

Totals .....	9,315	91	7,841	48,497	29,461
Totals last week ..	9,543	96	9,164	45,574	26,028

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba....	306	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. New York....	—	—	1,000
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba....	330	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic.....	—	—	1,550
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....	—	—	1,450
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic.....	—	—	1,650
Armour & Co., Ss. New York.....	—	—	930
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian.....	47	123	—

Total exports .....	683	123	6,600
Total exports last week.....	971	—	9,150



## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Saturday, August 15, as follows:

## CATTLE.

Chicago	28,617
Kansas City	38,268
Omaha	14,791
St. Joseph	14,278
Cudahy	429
Sioux City	1,056
Wichita	214
South St. Paul	2,866
Indianapolis	2,768
New York and Jersey City	8,723
Fort Worth	15,333
Detroit	824
Philadelphia	3,203

## HOGS.

Chicago	98,077
Kansas City	54,108
Omaha	29,506
St. Joseph	49,428
Cudahy	6,836
Sioux City	10,628
Ottumwa	13,038
Cedar Rapids	2,189
Wichita	12,005
South St. Paul	4,000
Indianapolis	23,151
New York and Jersey City	29,461
Fort Worth	4,560
Detroit	5,007
Philadelphia	3,041

## SHEEP.

Chicago	65,384
Kansas City	13,065
Omaha	24,189
St. Joseph	12,005
Cudahy	429
Sioux City	470
South St. Paul	2,511
Indianapolis	1,708
New York and Jersey City	48,374
Fort Worth	871
Detroit	2,292
Philadelphia	10,974

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	1,000	500
Omaha	100	2,400	100
St. Louis	200	2,600	—
St. Joseph	100	5,900	—
Fort Worth	100	—	—

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1908.

Chicago	25,000	22,000	28,000
Kansas City	15,000	5,000	6,000
Omaha	7,300	3,000	8,800
St. Louis	6,700	2,000	4,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,900	1,500
Sioux City	1,400	2,500	—
Fort Worth	3,500	4,000	—

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1908.

Chicago	8,000	12,000	22,000
Kansas City	15,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	6,000	5,500	14,000
St. Louis	9,000	8,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	4,500	—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908.

Chicago	13,000	22,000	22,000
Kansas City	11,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	5,100	6,700	13,500
St. Louis	6,000	7,000	6,500
St. Joseph	4,500	11,000	2,000
Sioux City	500	2,500	—

THURSDAY, AUGUST, 1908.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	3,000	4,200	9,000

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908.

Chicago	2,000	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	3,500	2,000
Omaha	1,200	4,200	1,000
St. Louis	1,500	3,000	1,500

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 17, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	883	123	6,000
Boston	1,634	1,250	2,012
Baltimore	1,024	—	—
Philadelphia	1,540	—	—
Montreal	3,636	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,011	—	5,150
Liverpool	3,000	1,250	3,462
Glasgow	1,166	—	—
Bristol	592	—	—
Manchester	701	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	47	123	—
Totals to all ports	8,517	1,373	8,612
Totals to all ports last week	7,110	448	11,854

## GENERAL MARKETS

## HOG MARKETS, AUGUST 21.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 13,000; strong, 5c. higher; \$6.20@6.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; higher; \$6.55@6.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 2,000; 5@10c. higher; \$6.80@6.90.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, no report received.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; 5c. higher; \$6.30@6.60.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, —; 5@10c. higher; \$6.90@7.15.

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.50@9.60; city steam, \$9.12½@9.25; refined, Continent, \$9.90; South America, \$10.50; do., kegs, \$12.00; compounds, \$7.75@8.00.

## LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, August 21.—Beef, extra India mess, 110s. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 38s.; hams, short clear, 59s 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; short ribs, 49s.; long clear, 28@30 lbs., 49s 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 48s.; bellies, 54s. Tallow, 26s. 9d. Turpentine, 28s. Rosin, common, 7s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 47s. 3d. Lard, American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 47s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 61s.; do., colored, 62s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 46¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined, loose (Hull), 23s. 6d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d. Linseed, La Plata (London), August-September, 43s. 3d.; Calcutta, 44s. 9d. Linseed oil, 22s. 10½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL OIL.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 20, 1908.—Quality of the cattle arriving in the primary markets at present is still very poor and from all reports received it appears that there is no likelihood of the quality improving for some time to come; in fact, it looks at present as though we were not going to have a better run of cattle before the end of October at the earliest. Consequently, the production of oleo oil will continue to be very much smaller than usual, in fact about fifty per cent. less than normal, and prices for oleo will therefore in all probability remain on the present high level until after production increases.

Business at present in oleo oil is of rather a hand-to-mouth order, but prices have been steadily maintained and closed this week at the same high point as last week. Neutral lard is also very strong and as the production of this article will be much less during September-October, prices for neutral will also be more apt to advance than to decline. Europe has bought plenty of cotton oil, especially of the new crop, and are waiting now to see how matters will shape themselves before buying further quantities.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to the National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 20, 1908.—74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.;

60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis, 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 5¼c. per lb.; talc at 1½ to 1¼c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; in drums, \$1.30 per 100 lbs.; in bbls., \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5¼@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 5½c. per lb.; genuine lagos palm oil in casks, 5¼c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 80c., and yellow, 85 to 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼@7c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 7@7¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 39@40c. per gal.; corn oil, 5¼c. per lb.

Prime city in tallow in hlds., 5½@5 7/16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12@12½c. per lb.; house grease, 4½@5c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 4¼@4½c. per lb.; brown grease, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5@5¼c. per lb.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

The hog products markets show increased demands for cash supplies. The market prices vary on the options, but for the cash lots there is very little change in them.

## Cottonseed Oil.

Market only moderately active but easy. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, August, at 36¼@38½c.; September at 36¼@38½c.; October at 36@36½c.; November at 35@35½c.; December at 34½@35c., January at 34¼@35c. Sales 200 bbls. October 36¼; 400 bbls. November, 35½@35¾c., and 500 bbls. December, 35c.

## Tallow.

Quiet and fairly steady market. New York City hlds. last sold at 5½c.; the melters ask 5 7/16c.

## Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unchanged.

## GRAPHITE AS CYLINDER LUBRICANT.

A good cylinder lubricant, which is coming into general use, is graphite. It is a mineral substance and gives an exceedingly smooth surface to the interior of the cylinder. Its principal objection has been the difficulty of feeding it into the cylinder. This difficulty has now been overcome by mixing the graphite with oils. Two oils are used of about the same specific gravity, but of such a nature that they will not mix together. The graphite is then mixed with one of the oils very thoroughly, after which the mixture is added to the other oil and the distribution of the graphite is complete throughout the mixture. It has been found that this compound feeds well without clogging the lubricator, while the graphite will not settle and is always held in suspension. It has been this discovery that has caused graphite to be extensively used as a cylinder lubricant.—Practical Engineer.

# Retail Section

## LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

Another city has been added to the long list of those now having local inspection of meats by means of an ordinance creating a city meat inspection system. The city in question is Bristol, Pa., and the butchers of the town have endorsed the ordinance and intend to co-operate with the authorities in securing its strict enforcement. The ordinance is considered a model as it provides for examination of cattle as suggested by the State authorities and in line with many inquiries which have been made as to local sources of supply. It is probable that the ordinance will be used extensively in other towns.

The local inspection ordinance of Fort Wayne, Ind., is in danger of being declared invalid unless some changes are made in it. In an argument to quash an affidavit filed against a local packing company for doing business without a license the attorney for the defendant argued that the meat and milk inspection ordinance recently passed by the city council, and amended after a test in the circuit court, is invalid for the reason that it attaches no penalty for violations. The presiding judge listened to the arguments and has taken the matter under advisement. It is probable that the ordinance will stand, with perhaps an amendment fixing a penalty for violations.

As the result of an investigating trip the meat inspectors of Washington, D. C., have asked that ten proprietors of alleged unsanitary meat stands be arrested: The trouble seemed to be in improper screening of meat rather than any dirtiness about the stands. In each case the allegation is made that the managers of each establishment maintain improperly screened storerooms or failed to properly protect food kept for sale from flies and other insects.

## TAINTED FAT AND TRIMMINGS.

An interesting point has been brought up in the case of a South St. Joseph, Mo., butcher who was fined in a police court for having spoiled meat in his shop. The inspector testified that they found five pounds of tainted pork in the butcher's ice box. The attorney for the butcher brought out a novel defence, contending that the butcher had a right to keep tainted meat in his shop so long as its presence was not offensive to others and the meat was not offered for sale. The presiding judge was somewhat in a quandary but finally decided that tainted meat in an ice box is a nuisance and likely to contaminate other meat. The butcher's attorney has taken an appeal from the decision and the matter will be fought out in a higher court.

The question of shop fat is involved in the issue for it frequently happens that shop fat and trimmings become tainted before the fat wagon comes around. According to the decision handed down the butcher becomes liable to arrest and punishment if he has this tainted fat and trimmings in his ice box.

## TO BUILD MODEL MARKET HOUSE.

The city of Shamokin, Pa., is to abandon the present objectionable curbstone market and is to have a modern up-to-date market house, which will be erected at a cost of some \$40,000. F. P. Llewellyn and sisters are responsible for the move and they will spare no expense in making the market house thoroughly sanitary and satisfactory to all who rent stalls. The building is to be 110 by 170 feet, with a concrete foundation and accommodations for two hundred stalls. The stalls are to be equipped so that they can be closed at the option of the persons who lease them, and they will be furnished with a complete sewage system to be installed underneath the concrete foundations.

## MEATS MUST BE COVERED.

The meat peddlers of Salem, Mass., have been considerably disturbed by the new ordinance which requires that all meats, poultry or similar products of a damp or sticky nature shall be covered. The law was aimed particularly at the peddlers because of the carelessness with which they have allowed meats to be exposed to dust and flies, with apparently no effort made to check the nuisance. With the passing of the ordinance they have had to purchase screens or glass cases for the display of their meats, with the result that they are kicking at the expense. The shop butchers, however, are highly elated at the ordinance and believe that it will go a long way toward the abolition of peddling uninspected meats by farmers and others.

## A KOSHER BUTCHERING DISPUTE.

An interesting point of law—both that on the statute books and the kosher laws which govern the slaughter of meat according to the rites of the Hebrew church—is involved in the case of an Elizabeth, N. J., kosher butcher who, with his wife, has been banished from the local synagogue forever for alleged misdoings. It appears that the butcher had originally been an active rabbi, and as such was entitled to perform kosher slaughtering. He opened a market in Elizabeth and did the slaughtering himself. He had not been established long before the rabbi of the local congregation called upon him and demanded fees due the schochets, or butchers sanctioned by the congregation, to do all slaughtering. As the butcher did his own killing he refused to pay up, with the result that an effort was made to boycott the butcher.

The point of Hebraic law involved, which will be settled later, is whether the rabbi and the congregation can prevent the butcher from conducting his business, in view of the fact that the butcher is a rabbi himself and has his old sanction to do slaughtering from his old congregation. The question of statute law involved is whether or not the congregation has a legal right to organize what might be in the eyes of the law a boycott. Meanwhile the butcher is making a determined fight and threatens to appeal to the courts.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Richard Leahy has sold his market at Honeoye, N. Y., to Allen Belcher and Thomas Ward.

N. L. Robillard has sold his meat business at Glens Falls, N. Y., to N. Lafountain and Joseph Paradise.

The city abattoir of Bridgeport, Conn., is to be repaired and enlarged.

C. J. Crunke has sold out his meat market at Elgin, Neb., to Will Green.

H. Abercrombie is building a meat market at Bisbee, N. D.

C. Imblers is engaging in the meat business at Rock Lake, Wash.

The meat market of John Bloomfield at Prescott, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

Chas. Ford will put in a butcher shop in connection with his grocery store at Prescott, Kas.

Reed Bros. are engaging in the meat business at Eastonville, Wash.

The Schaefer Packing Company has sold out its plant at Lewiston, Ida., to the Inland Meat Company.

Terrill & Huth have been succeeded in the meat business by Huth Bros., at Medford, Ore.

The Ratke Market at Clayton, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Bennett & Smith have purchased the meat business of C. F. Kaler at Olympia, Wash.

O. Malcolm has purchased the meat business of H. E. Burnham at Tacoma, Wash.

R. McInnis has opened a meat market in Lynn alley, B. C.

The Inland Meat Company has just been incorporated at Nez Perce, Ida.

Lewis Scholtz has purchased the Young meat market at Osceola, Neb.

Aysloupa Bros. have suffered a fire loss of \$2,600 in their meat market at Kaleva, Mich.

E. Lance has purchased the meat business of F. A. Baker at Pittsburg, Kas.

H. H. Webster & Son have purchased the butcher shop of J. H. Burgner at Burlington, Kas.

J. L. Brown has sold out his meat market at Waldron, Kas., to Roy Mishler.

R. Painter has admitted O. M. Elliott to partnership in his meat market at Lenora, Kas.

J. C. Ault & Son have engaged in the meat business at Sedan, Kas.

M. C. Cassin has again engaged in the meat business at Columbus, Neb.

The provision store of J. F. Rowe at Norway, Me., has been damaged by fire.

Frank Coger has purchased the meat market equipment of J. J. Stocking at Bath, N. Y., and will open a meat market at Corning.

Searles & Osborne, meat dealers at Bristol, Conn., have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Searle will hereafter conduct the business.

The slaughter house of Elway & Martas at Altoona, Pa., has been slightly damaged by fire.

William Pierpont, Jr., a butcher of Yonkers, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Herbert S. Geiger, a well known butcher of Georgetown, Pa., died at his home on Aug. 11.

The provision shop of Saugy & Company at Providence, R. I., has been damaged by fire.

Patrick Burke, a Rochester, N. Y., butcher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The Richfield Market, of Richfield, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by J. A. Jessen, D. Jessen and W. H. Auderton.



Henry Mailbrunn, a retired butcher of New York City, died on Aug. 14.

J. M. Perdw's meat market at Cumberland, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Thomas Yarman at Frederickstown, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

The New York & Boston Fish Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Charles Hamburger, N. F. Hamburger and Hugo H. Morgenroth, all of New York City. The company will deal in fish, oysters, meats, poultry, etc.

George Long's butcher shop at New Harmony, Ind., has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$4,000.

Trenton Junction, Pa., is advertising for a butcher in the town.

Pete Hansen's butcher shop at Wallace, Ida., has been damaged by fire.

Isaac Johnston's meat store at Gore Bay, Ontario, has been destroyed by fire.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a butchers' union among the employees of the New Orleans (La.) Butchers' Co-operative Abattoir.

The butcher shop and ice house of McKinnon Hitchens at Upper Hibernia, N. J., has been destroyed by fire.

E. E. Williams has purchased the meat market of A. F. Bassett at Lawville, N. Y.

#### INSPECTORS SEIZE HEALTHY MEAT.

An interesting case is to be threshed out in the courts at Portland, Me., when Thomas Dyer, a butcher, is brought up for trial. It appears that local meat inspectors entered his place of business and seized a quantity of meat which they claimed to be the flesh of goats. The butcher claimed that he bought the meat in good faith and paid the market price for it. Further, he believed it good and healthy meat, as it bore the label of the United States meat inspectors. As further proof that the butcher acted in good faith it is brought out that he used some of the meat at his own table.

The Board of Health is "up against it," for it does not undertake to say whether the butcher could recover from the wholesale house. The government stamp indicated that the meat left the wholesale plant in a good condition, so that it would look as though the butcher would have a difficult time recovering damages unless the city is open to suit. The butcher is particularly anxious for an investigation, for the results would indicate to him the parties from whom he might recover.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

## SKEWERS

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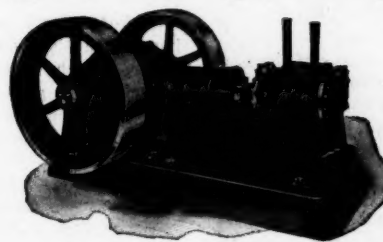
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# New York Section

D. Steigerwald, the big Third avenue butcher, has returned from a vacation in the mountains.

J. S. Caldwell, the veteran auditor of the S. & S. Company's New York offices, is enjoying a vacation at Milford, Pa.

General Sales Manager J. A. Howard, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is in New England for a brief vacation.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 15, averaged 7.35 cents per pound.

W. P. Mountain, Eastern manager for the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, returned this week from a visit to headquarters in Porkopolis.

General Superintendent G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, returned this week from a fortnight's outing in the Adirondacks.

Jac. Kallman, of Third avenue and Eighty-fourth street, one of the stand-bys of the East Side retail trade, has returned from a vacation trip in Maine.

Vice President M. J. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company, returned this week from an inspection tour of the company's Western plants. He reports things in fine condition and the prospects excellent for the year's business.

Manager Edward Fetterly of Swift's East Side market, is taking a vacation at nearby New York and New England resorts. He expects to be absent a couple of weeks if he has good luck. Louis Lewin, the champion heavy-weight meat salesman of New York, is holding down the business during Manager Fetterly's absence.

The Wallabout Market Merchants' Association is making great preparations for its automobile outing at Glenwood, Long Island, on September 9. This will be the first automobile outing ever held by the association and the Brooklyn marketmen are hustling to make the affair a big success.

General Eastern Manager A. E. Glasgow, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, who has been on a fishing trip up in New England, is being groomed for an endurance contest in fish stories against General Superintendent G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company, who has been pulling whoppers out of the Adirondack lakes. Both are said to be in fine shape for the "go."

Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 held their annual summer outing at Heilmann's Greenpoint Avenue Park last Sunday. It was very largely attended, as is usual with the entertainments given by this organization, and Captain Peter Clemens and his committee saw to it that everybody had a good time.

The New York & Boston Fish Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in fish, oysters, meats, poultry, etc. The incorporators are: Charles Hamburger, No. 2567 Eighth avenue; Natalie F. Hamburger, No. 2635 Eighth avenue, both of New York; Hugo A. Morgenroth, No. 3295 Third avenue, The Bronx.

There was one Eastern city that could not complain of high meat this week. In Boston the supply of fish was so heavy that the trade had to give them away to get rid of their stocks. Monday's arrivals were so enormous that the price of mackerel dropped from \$4 a barrel to \$1, then 50 cents, then 25 cents. And when the demand at that price stopped, they were given away. Word was sent to slum districts, and thousands of women stormed the wharf and mobbed the fishermen, fighting and clawing until a thousand barrels were taken away.

## DECLARE TRADE IS NOT BAD.

A good deal is heard in some trade circles these days about bad business conditions, hard times, etc. In the local poultry and meat trade there is at least one concern which takes the opposite view. The Conron Brothers Company pronounces business better than at any time in the history of the concern, and the outlook for the coming year is declared to be remarkably good. The firm sent out a letter to its connections in the poultry trade this week which indicates its attitude, and in which it said:

"Those of our friends who intend packing poultry for the freezer this fall and winter we kindly ask to confer with us before purchasing box lumber, as they might have a chance to sell us their entire pack. It is said that general trade conditions are bad and that thousands are looking for work. This may be true, but not from our range of vision. In all our business experience we have never found trade as good. This may be accounted for from the fact that our outlets are situated in the best distributing centers in Greater New York—four of them—our wants are large, and notwithstanding the fact that our receipts of poultry, eggs and butter have doubled up on us, we are unable to meet requirements."

The company encourage the shipment of closely graded, high-class stock and offer a premium for careful grading and quality.

## FOOD FOR AN OCEAN LINER.

During the year 1907 the cost of food supplies for the steamships of the North German Lloyd, according to a statement just issued, was more than \$4,000,000, as against but a little more than \$7,000,000 expended during the year for coal. Some idea of the immensity of the quantity used may be had from the figures on fresh meats, smoked meats, etc., excluding poultry, fish and game. In this class alone some 14,000,000 pounds were consumed. To transport this quantity would require five miles and more of refriger-

ator cars, making 21 freight trains of 30 cars each.

The 661,258 passengers carried by the North German Lloyd during last year consumed 6,547,323 eggs, representing 545,610 dozen, which if packed 30 dozen to a case and 100 cases to a car, would require 119 forty-foot cars, or more than five train loads. Almost 1,000,000 more eggs were eaten by the Lloyd passengers during 1907 than in 1906.

One hundred thousand pieces of game, exclusive of poultry, were consumed during the year. Of poultry 1,400,000 lbs. were found to be necessary to supply the demand. The number of blue point oysters eaten amounted to 183,540; little neck clams, 455,190; crabs and lobsters, 82,633. To supply the demands for turtle soup some 13,407 lbs. of fresh turtle were needed. The bakers used more than 7,000,000 lbs. of flour, of which 6,770,000 were made from wheat; 792,220 of rye, and 9,587 of buckwheat. The babies on board the various steamers during the year drank 76,623 bottles of specially sterilized milk and more than 1,200,000 lbs. of sugar were consumed.

Twenty million pounds of potatoes, representing about 346,231 bushels, were used. Other supplies of which enormous quantities were used were: Ice, 24,956,893 lbs.; peas and beans, 770,000 lbs.; coffee, 521,052 lbs.; tea, 40,976 lbs.; chocolate and cocoa, 65,257 lbs.; butter, 1,205,964 lbs., and salt, 812,724 lbs.

## NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 15, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 25,624 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,765 lbs.; total, 29,389 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 12,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, 120 lbs.; total, 12,120 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,325 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,224 lbs.; total, 4,549 lbs.

## NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

### BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES, MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Amaso, D., 214 Thompson; H. Brand. Amlung, Geo., Hoe ave. and Jennings st.; H. Brand. Bernstein, M., 400 3d ave.; H. Brand. Berkovitz, L., 516 E. 84th; H. Brand. Cavallaro, G., 42 Oak; Levy & A. Cohen, Jos., 55 E. 102d; Levy & A. Cheiffes, J., 80 Monroe; H. Brand. Deutsch, A., 134 Ave. D; H. Brand. Ensenbach, A. H., Jefferson Mkt.; S. Wiener. Feldman, A., 325 Stanton; H. Brand. Fumfredo, P., 224 Chrystie; H. Brand. Friedman, J., 28 Broome; H. Brand. Goodman, S., 96 Lewis; H. Brand. Goldschlag, H., 163 Ludlow; H. Brand. Horn, A., 702 E. 5th; H. Brand. Hacker, P., 414 E. 6th; F. Lesser. Jacobson, A., 88 E. 111th; H. Brand. Kaminetsky, S., 183 Stanton; H. Brand. Koppersmidt, A., 92 Sheriff; H. Brand. Kann, S., 21 Allen; H. Brand. Lake, M., 189 Ave. C; Levy & A. Linkel, H., 70 E. 3d; H. Brand.



